ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,114—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

PRICE 3 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th July.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	3945	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.I. PENINSULAR	5065	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
‡ CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	3945	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers per Australia transhipat Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July. CATHAY, 28th July. ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any portor ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

S UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Felber	3,378	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 9th, 1894.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
S. S. "SETOS."

THE above Steamer will SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SETOS	Weisskam..	1,746	12th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th July, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 14th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

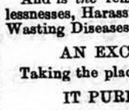
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 12th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,590 Tons. 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th Instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg.'
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.
Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair.
Oh! tell me your secret do.
Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you bless't it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.
Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray,
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay,
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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BRANDIES! TRADE MARK. BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.
WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ....per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ..per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ....per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac .... "	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac .... "	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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THE NEW CORAH SILK—TIES, BOWS, AND KNOTS.

HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

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THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALITIES!

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LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
STEEL TRUNKS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.
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CANVAS HOLDALLS.

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RUGS and MAUDS.
SPONGES and BAGS.
WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.
HOSIERY GLOVES.
SCARVES and TIES.
SHIRTS & COLLARS.
WARM SUITS.
ULSTER and OVERCOATS.
DRESSING GOWNS.

FITTED BAGS.
SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
PREMIER BAGS.
ECLIPSE BAGS.
COURIER BAGS.
DISPATCH BOXES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.
THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—
All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.
8-day Clock, superior make ..... Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell ..... " 40
Do. extra long case ..... " 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—
The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.
ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete ..... Rs. 80
Do. do. do. ..... " 110

ARMY CLOCKS—
LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.
Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial ..... Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do. ..... " 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—
American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—
In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock ..... " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PILE & Co.'s
"APOLLO"
SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs.	a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24	0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27	
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27	0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33	0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45	0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45	0

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
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COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
The London Gaiety Burlesque,
RUY BLAS & BLASE ROUE.
THURSDAY.—LA GRANDE ALHAMBRA VARIETIES
FRIDAY.—EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
Doors Open at 8-30; Overture at 9 p.m.
Mr. A. FAWCETT—Agent. Mr. T. EMPSON—Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1894, for Constructing a FIRE BRIGADE STATION at Naigaum Tank, Dadar.

2. Form of Contract, may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received again by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 30th day of July, 1894, for Making certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the FIRE BRIGADE STATION at Chinchpoogly.

2. Form of Contract, may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1894.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 23rd day of July, 1894, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Messrs. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE and JAMSHEDJI HIRAJI, the Official Liquidators of the said Company, at the Mill premises, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidators, are in Person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

And MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1894, at 12 o'clock in the Noon, at the Chambers of the Honorable Mr. W. H. CROWE, the District Judge of Poona, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1894.

P. B. PHALAT,
Clerk of the District Court, Poona.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

BEG to announce that their entire New Stocks of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

are just to hand, for present Sowing. No advance on Prices in 1893-94 Catalogue, as we depend on a greatly Increased Business to recoup ourselves for loss of greater part of our profits through the Fall in Exchange of the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty Catalogues Free on application on receipt of As. 2 for postage.

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Cloth Boards, Rs. 5.

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J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
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SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 100 tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS in ingots and loose, now lying in the Company's General Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th June, 1894.

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The above will be sold separately or together.

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Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

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H. WEIR,
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Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 2nd July, 1894.

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Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.
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If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
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Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

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R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

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BRANCHES :
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Abdulkadar and Samos entered, and the steamer La Seyne left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.—Owing to the state of the ground, the second meeting is postponed until Wednesday next, the 18th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Surat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m., to-morrow, the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Tanga, Dar-es-Salam, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow, the 12th instant.

FALL OFF A BALCONY.—Luximee, a girl, aged ten years, residing with her parents, in Northbrook Street, was, on Monday, standing on the balcony of the house and hanging some clothes upon a string, when the string broke and the girl fell on to the road, a distance of about twenty feet, sustaining slight injuries to her forehead.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—At the meeting, held on Sunday last, of the members of the Ranwar Children Cross Fund, in Clement's Hall, Bandora, the change of the name of the Fund into Society was one of the points resolved upon. The fund was established in 1885. The society will be known as the Ranwar Children Cross Society.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

Mazurka	Die Odaliske		Faust.
Overture	Mason		Auber.
Valse	Sultana		Bucalossi.
Selection	Coster Songs		C. Godfrey.
Air de Ballett	Les Etoiles		Eaton.
Galop	Wie der wind		Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match to-day on the Cooperage at 5-30 p.m., between the Rangers and Bo. Vol. Art. F. C. The following are the teams :—Rangers F. C.—G. F. Lund, full-back ; J. E. Waller, H. C. W. Fido, H. E. Winckler, and T. J. Reed, three-quarter-backs ; S. Kelly and F. Potts, half-backs ; J. E. P. White, H. Peters, C. Aldridge, W. Sell, F. Brewin, R. W. Laxton, S. Pearcey, and F. H. P. Blodwell, forwards. B. V. A. F. C.—Gunr. A. Tuinoy, full-back ; Gunrs. W. H. Cole, N. Catchpole, J. Allan, and F. A. Martin, three-quarter-backs ; Gunr. C. A. Flower and Bomdr. H. C. Coates, half-backs ; Gunrs. F. Hogan, F. Joyce, H. Hickey, Gouldstone, Bomdr. H. J. Illsley, Corpl. W. Zarbouse, Gunr. C. Rowbotham, and Gunr. G. Brown, forwards.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of June, 1894. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

			Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special	Line	Up		1	1800133
Lavender	,,			1	E750324
			Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special	,,	Down		2	C625702
Green	,,	,,		2	C334650
,,	,,	,,		1½	C680654
Yellow	,,	Up		1½	C637982
Special	,,	,,		1½	C622277
Red	,,	,,		1½	C702238
Special	,,	Down		1	L686008
,,	,,	,,		1	L647261
Green	,,	Up		1	H291178
Yellow	,,	,,		1	L781170
Green	,,	Down		1	G749710
Yellow	,,	,,		1	F042955
Brown No. 4	,,	,,		1	A108861
Special Line	,,	,,		½	D686353

THE DANGER OF LETTING DOGS LOOSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of letting loose ferocious dogs without muzzles, and thereby causing hurt to a dog belonging to Captain J. R. Fraser, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Mr. Yorke-Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the prosecution ; accused being defended by Mr. de Souza, pleader. Complainant who charged the accused with mischief, also alleged that, on Sunday, the 24th of June last, whilst he was walking along the Colaba public road, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, two dogs belonging to Mr. Panday came running out from the Parsee Sanitarium, and attacked complainant's dog and bit the animal in five different places. The complainant's dog is said to be worth £100. The case stands adjourned.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The ordinary general meeting of the members of this society has recently been held at the registered office, Hummum Street, Fort. At the first meeting Mr. E. R. Smetham was in the chair, and at the adjourned meeting on a subsequent day Mr. Janardhan Gopal presided. The directors' report and audited accounts were read and passed at the adjourned meeting after a letter addressed by the auditors to the directors of the society had been printed and circulated amongst the members. After some discussion the following gentlemen were elected directors :—Messrs. E. R. Smetham, Wilson T. Lidbetter, Janardhan Gopal, Godino, and Dr. Prabhakar. Mr. Madsorden Damodhar and Mr. Muncherji Merwanji Dadina were elected auditors for the current year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 50 each.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on June 23, and adjourned to July 7, Mr. E. R. Smetham being in the chair on both occasions. This meeting was convened to consider certain alterations in the articles of association, and eventually several slight amendments were made.

A DETERMINED CRIMINAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rama Dhakoo was charged by Inspector Sloane before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of property and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,116, belonging to Gulabchand Iswar. Accused was on one occasion engaged by the complainant to clean some pots, and he took the opportunity to ascertain where he complainant deposited his valuables. About a fortnight afterwards he broke into complainant's house and, forcing open a box, took away its contents. The matter was reported to the police, who succeeded in arresting accused and recovering the property, which he had concealed in a pumpkin specially hollowed out for the purpose. Early in 1871 accused was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for three years for committing theft. He was released from the reformatory only a couple of months ago and sent to his native village, Bhewindi. In the reformatory he was twice flogged for misconduct. He was once sent to the Jadowji Raghowji Mill to do work there, but escaped from the mill premises. The magistrate sentenced accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

POONA STEEPLECHASE AND POINT-TO-POINT CUP.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GRAND MILITARY POINT-TO-POINT CUP.

1ST ENTRIES CLOSED 2ND JULY.

1 Col Symon's (K O Y L I), b aust g Primate
2 Col Symon's (K O Y L I), b aust g Problem
3 Surg-Maj G H Bull's (I M S), g aust g Corinthian
4 Surg-Maj G H Bull's (I M S), blk aust g Blackthorn, late Cobra
5 Major C Blomfield's (Lanc Fus), b aust g Merlin
6 Hon'ble J Beresford's (7th Hussars), c aust g Flying Dutchman
7 Maj Monteith's (Bo Cav), g aust m Leda
8 Capt Wells-Cole's (K O Y L I), b aust g Jubilee II
9 Capt Horne's (R H A), b aust g Gael
10 Capt Horne's (R H A), b aust g Do Weel, late Prisoner Beer
11 Capt Morley Knight's (R A) bk aust g Black Knight
12 Col Sheringham's (Ches Regt), g arab g Hermit
13 Col Sheringham's (Ches Regt), c c b g King's Lynn
14 Capt Chance's (R A), c aust g Albemarle
15 Mr Brent's, b aust m Gipsy
16 Capt Lecky's (R A), b aust g The Wake 6 yrs
17 Capt Lecky's (R A), b aust g Drummer 7 yrs
18 Capt Grantham's (Bo Cav), g a h Cobweb

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GRAND MILITARY GALLOWAY STEEPLECHASE.

1ST ENTRIES CLOSED 2ND JULY.

1 Mr Bond's (K O Y L), b c b m Kitty
2 Surg-Major R James' (I M S), b c b g Willie, 6 yrs
3 Capt Ross' (D L I), b a g Bismillah, aged
4 Capt Ross' (D L I), c a g Sabir, 4 yrs
5 Capt Wells-Cole's (K O Y L I), w a g Fullmoon, aged
6 Hon'ble J Beresford's (7th Hussars), b a g King Boo
7 Capt Nicholsson's and Hon'ble J Beresford's (7th Hussars), g a g Sleet
8 Mr R H Palmer's (R A), c a g Patrician
9 Capt Murphy's (D L I), c a g Hamish
10 Col Sheringham's (Ches Regt), b a p Diamond
11 Mr A B Gosset's (Ches Regt), b a g Nameless
12 Mr Brent's, g a p Chaban
13 Mr Paine's (R A), b a g Tiptop

SECOND ENTRIES.

14 Major Milton's (K O Y L I), g a g Kimore
15 Mr E W Waddington's (K O Y L I), c c b m Lucy Glitter,

Second Entries close on 1st August.

G. H. BULL,
Hony. Secretary.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT WITH SWORDS.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHIMAPPA BIN KARIBASAPPA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 28th May last, convicted the five accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, and sentenced two of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default additional rigorous imprisonment for six months, while the other three were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default an additional six months' imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Mehta and Mr. Chitgupi appeared for the complainant, and the Government pleader for the Crown, in support of the conviction ; while Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Branson, and Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the fact that the complainant had been seriously hurt could hardly be disputed, and was supported by the medical evidence, which showed that cuts had been inflicted on the complainant's head, wrists, and body with a sharp instrument. The injuries had been inflicted during a disturbance that took place on the night of the 1st November, the complainant, Basappa bin Chinbasappa, being afterwards found by the police lying on the roadway in an unconscious state. In his dying deposition, he said that he had been assaulted by the two prisoners and three other men as he was leaving a house, that the two prisoners struck him with a sword, while the other men held his hands. The five men were subsequently arrested, and blood-stained clothing was found in their houses. The Sessions Judge discredited the defence that the complainant and some members of his family commenced the attack, being armed with swords. It was proved that there had been disputes between the parties in regard to trade transactions, and that the complainant, previous to the assault, had made use of bad language, which, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was not provocation sufficient to justify the assault, and the accused were sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the Court, said : After being occupied with this case for twelve days the Sessions Judge of Dharwar convicted the five accused under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code of causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. The greater part of three days has been occupied by the High Court in hearing the arguments of Mr. Branson for the prisoners, and Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, who appeared as counsel for the complainants, with the Government pleader. We have taken time to consider our judgment, and out of respect for the views expressed by the learned Judge below in (a full and careful judgment, we think, that as we differ from him in the estimation of the evidence, that we should deliver our reasons in some detail. We must first notice that the convictions as they stand are wrong. There is no finding in the judgment that the hurt suffered by the complainant was "grievous," and on examining the evidence we do not find that there is testimony showing that any one of the eight kinds of injury, which Section 320 defines as "grievous hurt," was inflicted. The Committing Magistrate instead of trying the case himself, took the most serious possible view of it as coming under Section 308 ; but the Judge, before beginning the trial, changed the charge to Section 326, which deals with offences that the Magistrate might have tried. The hurt occurred in a street fight between two hostile families at Dharwar on the night of the 1st November. The Magistrate did not begin his inquiry till the 10th January. Perplexing cases like the present, where two rich families are matched against each other, both in the fight in the street and the contest in the Courts of Law lose none of their complexity when such long delay occurs ; and we think we ought to notice the dates in order that the District Magistrate may make such inquiry as he thinks fit. We now advert to the origin of this particular fight. We are satisfied there being no contest on this point, and much evidence, chiefly admissions by the complainant and his relations and witnesses, that on the same evening they were informed that their relation Murgapa had been struck with a shoe by some one of a family called Kotgi, and at the instigation of prisoner 4. The complainant told the Mamlutdar after the wounding that he went off to Murgapa's house to see what fighting was going on. His father and brother went about the same time to the same place, and we concur with the learned Judge and the Magistrate in holding that the renewal of the disturbance was caused by the complainant himself addressing some haughty or insulting words to prisoner 2, the father of prisoner 4. We concur with the lower Courts in disbelieving the story of complainant and, his relations, who described their words as a dignified and magisterial utterance without any sting in them. The house of the prisoners was on the other side of the street, and it may be readily supposed that as soon as the shoe-beating quarrel was renewed, some inmates of that house would appear in the fray. Some of the complainant's witnesses relate that members of the third family, called Kotur, were there also, using sticks. We do not doubt that one result of the provocation given by the complainant was this fight. He and his father and brother, we believe, went there in order to have a fight, not merely to see the fighting. They got the worst of it as prisoner 3 only got a broken head, while complainant besides three small cuts, got a bad wound on the hand and a long cut on the throat, only skin deep, but still, as the Judge says, serious, as it caused inflammation and he was kept in the hospital for a time, during 15 days of which he required much attenion. It appears that prisoner 4 was prosecuted and acquired in the shoe-beating case. The present charge, made within two hours after the wounding, accuses him, his father, his uncle Karibasapa, and Karibasapa's two sons. The case for the prosecution is complicated, with certain charges against the chief constable, and with allegations that the alibi pleaded by prisoner 3 is sustained by perjury and forgery. The prisoners are said to belong to a very rich family ; and the complainant has employed counsel both at the trial and the appeal. As already noticed, the Magistrate did not begin his inquiry till the 10th January. At the beginning of the fight the complainant was more to blame than the prisoners : the original hatred must have been inflamed by the wounding, and the fact that the complainant appears as such and not as an accused person is partly due to the accidental circumstance that his injuries were more severe than Karibasapa's broken head. It is therefore necessary to examine the evidence with much care, lest private enmity should succeed in perverting justice. We do not think it probable that the two severe wounds were self-inflicted, but the difficult question to decide is whether all or any of the prisoners were present and caused these injuries. We must look with anxious care into a case where the complainant seeks to punish not only the supposed instigator of the shoe-beating, but also four members of his family. When the complainant lay wounded and bleeding no one went to call the police from the neighbouring post, nor to fetch a doctor, but he was left there as is pleaded for him, in order that the authorities should see him as he lay. In a very short time, however, the chief constable came, on information given by the police, and he at once recorded the man's statement and sent him to the hospital, and informed a magistrate, who thereupon went and took his statement again very soon after. In both statements he accuses prisoner 1, 2, 4, and 5. He told the chief constable that prisoner 5 held him by the waist when prisoners 1 and 4 were inflicting the wounds with sword sticks. No mention of Karibasapa, prisoner 3, occurs in the statement to the chief constable, but a nephew of that prisoner was named instead, though never mentioned afterwards. Yet, in about an hour or two, complainant names Karibasapa and leaves his nephew out. The Judge thinks this, the later story, is true, and that complainant made a natural mistake in naming a wrong man to the chief constable. But as Karibasapa's name occurs in other connections in the first statement, it is not easy to accept this view, or understand why he named a sixth person instead of the man whose head was broken. Neither is this complainant's explanation ; he says he told the chief constable the same thing as he told the Mamlutdar, and wishes the Court to infer that the chief constable has made a mistake or falsified the record. We see no reason to believe either of these theories as the chief constable denies them. The complainant and his relations were then acting with careful forethought to secure evidence, as is shown by their leaving him lying in the street for the police to see. Not one of them chose to correct the mistake at the time, or to say to the chief constable that the wounded man had forgotten to name Karibasapa. We do not doubt that Karibasapa was in or near the fighting, as he was found with his head bleeding soon after. But we must refuse to believe the attempt of complainant and his relations to make out that Karibasapa went so far as to hold him down while severe wounds with sword-sticks were being given on the neck. The assessors acquit prisoner 5, whom complainant first said held him by the waist, and afterwards, when he assigned that act to Karibasapa, held his hands tight. These discrepancies show that the complainant's story and that of his witnesses must be received with extreme caution when he assigns particular and malicious acts to each prisoner, showing rather a combination to commit homicide than a mutual interchange of blows. The latter is the most reasonable theory, and the only one which accounts for the blow on Karibasapa's head—a fact which the prosecution does not attempt to explain. Possibly the omission of the complainant to name him at first was the fear of a counter-charge, and of being made to account for a wound, which, for all they knew, might be serious. The statement of the complainant, which at least suggests falsification by the chief constable, is not, in our opinion, entitled to credit, and the prevalence of similar statements in the evidence of complainant, his father, and other important witnesses is a sign of their bad faith. The learned Judge does not believe in this falsification, and the learned counsel for complainant, seeing that it burdened the prosecution with proving the chief constable to be a rogue, informed us that this is no part of their case. The very prompt action of the chief constable in recording first the statement of complainant and soon after that of his karkun, an eye-witness, and inmate of his house, Venkapa, appears to have frustrated a later endeavour to implicate others. We have seen that Karibasapa was not named at first. But Venkapa exculpated the prisoners 2, 3 and 5. It has been suggested here, on no visible basis, that Venkapa and Shivmurta, the brother of Murgapa, who was beaten with the shoe, have given false evidence to spoil the prosecution case. But these are the most intimate connections of the injured men, and the suggestion is incredible. Venkapa has since determined to support the whole case for the prosecution; and this change of mind, we think, accounts for his swearing that whole passages of his statement to the chief constable were never said by him, and must, therefore, be falsifications. The same remark applies to other witnesses, and we agree with the Judge that these two are false witnesses, and notice that two others for the prosecution appeared so evidently false when before the Magistrate that they were not called to the Sessions. We think that the reason why the conduct of the chief constable has been so much attacked is due chiefly to the fact that his prompt inquiry prevented these witnesses from changing their stories without detection. But as the Committing Magistrate has recorded that this officer's want of discretion made the inquiry difficult, and as the Sessions Judge, in seven or eight passages in his judgment, passes strictures upon him and considers that he favoured the prisoners and thus thwarted justice, we think it necessary to give our opinion upon this part of the case. Both the judical officers think he ought to have arrested the prisoners 2 to 5. We do not concur in this opinion. Whether we look on the evidence as it stood on the 2nd November or as it appears now, we think the chief constable acted in his discretion in the proper spirit of the law in leaving them at large, the evidence being highly suspicious and these men showing no desire to run away. The respect of the law for personal liberty and its dislike to wanton arrests by police officers is explained in the very first paragraph of our circular orders, Section 7, W. R. 3, Cr. R. and I, I.L. 10 Bom., 506. The chief constable reported the affair and the names of the accused to the Magistrate without any delay, and it was then for the Magistrate to take action, if he thought proper. The question whether warrant should issue or not was properly one for a Magistrate, not for a police officer. The case of prisoner 1 was quite different, as, when the chief constable made prompt inquiry about him he could not be found, and though he surrendered of his own accord this Court is not in a position to say that the issue of a warrant at once was indiscreet. As regards the charge of showing favour to the prisoners, the fact is that on the 2nd November the chief constable recorded no less than twenty-two statements most of which contain the present case for the prosecution. It was open to the complainants to move a magistrate to issue warrants against prisoners 2 to 5, and they refrained from so doing. Then, it is said that it is unusual for a policeman to examine persons accused. But he had a right to do so under Chapter 14 of the Procedure Code, and it is not the business of the Courts to comment on so pure a matter of police discretion. Under the circumstances, we think he did what fairness required, as it was obviously right, in a case where both sides had caused hurt, that both should be heard ; and more especially as no Magistrate came to take the prisoners' statements, not even the Mamlutdar who recorded complainant's story. We think that the chief constable might well, under Section 157, have omitted the charges on the 2nd November, reported to the Magistrate having jurisdiction his reasons for not arresting prisoners 2 to 5. But the Magistrate must have known what had occurred from the first report and the general notoriety : and we think the Magistrate might, and ought, under Section 159, have intervened and taken up the case even without waiting for the appearance of prisoner 1, both because the injury to the complainant was so serious, and because the only chance of getting at the facts was a prompt inquiry by the Magistrate, as after the full and prompt and recorded investigation by the chief constable on the 1st and 2nd November there was practically nothing more to be done except a judicial inquiry and weighing of the evidence. The latter function is peculiarly judicial. Moreover, the police superintendent was interesting himself in the case, and it was natural that the complainant's friends were present and watching the police inquiry, so the chief constable had no opportunity to falsify. As to his allowing the same access to the inquiry to the prisoners, we think he acted justly and fairly in allowing it. We are of opinion on the whole evidence that the story told by complainant and his witnesses is too discrepant and too much made up of falsehood for us to hold the special acts charged against each prisoner proved. The assessors have taken this view as regards two of them. But we think it must be applied to all. As regards the question whether prisoner 1 was present, we notice that he was not found when looked for just after the fight. The only persons who say he was in Dharwar are the eye-witnesses to the fighting. There is no evidence that he was in Dharwar before then on the 1st November,—or during the night or next day. We think, then, more weight should be given to the alibi than the Judge gives. We doubt if the station master would commit perjury and forgery to get prisoner 1 off at his own great risk. We notice that no sword-sticks were found with the prisoners or at their houses, although the chief constable, with promptitude, had them searched. Prisoners 2 to 5 may have been there. Prisoner 3, we believe, was there. But we do not think it proved what they actually did ; and we disbelieve the theory of the magistrate that three of them held the complainant in order to enable the other two to inflict sharp downward murderous cuts with sword-sticks. If the prisoners were there joining in the fight, they have been sufficiently punished for merely so joining. But looking at all the infirmities of the evidence, we, disbelieving the incidence of the story, acquit them all of the charge. It is not possible to say with safety whether any prisoner inflicted the cuts ; the Kotur people drew sword and fighting, and, of course, the cuts may have been inflicted in self-defence or for reprisal, for, as already noticed, the complainant himself began the fight, and Karibasapa got his head broken.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE following is the first forecast of the jute crop in Bengal for season 1894 (to the middle of June) :—

Explanatory.—The number of jute-growing districts from which forecasts have been received this year is 26, and includes for the first time the districts of Burdwan, Murshidabad, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Bhagalpur.

Season.—A moderate amount of rain fell in April throughout the entire jute-growing area, and was believed to have proved favourable to the preliminary operations of cultivation. The rainfall during May was abundant and well distributed in East and North Bengal, which comprise the most important jute-growing districts in Bengal ; but in the districts of South-West Bengal, East Bihar and Orissa was generally short of the normal, and the want of rain was seriously felt in those districts during the latter part of the month. In the first half of June, copious showers have fallen everywhere with the general advance of the monsoon current. The season has so far proved favourable to the jute crop, except in the Central and Western districts, viz., Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, 24 Parganas, Khulna, Malda, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, and Balasore, where the prospects of the crop were injured by deficiency of rainfall during May ; those districts are, however, comparatively unimportant as jute-producing districts.

Area cultivated.—The total area sown in jute during the current year appears from the district returns to be 2,228,500 acres against 2,220,700 acres in the preceding season. The increase in area is inappreciable. The high prices of jute that have prevailed since 1891-92 have again led to an expansion of the area cultivated with jute in East and North Bengal. On the other hand, the scarcity of rain in May has led to a contraction of jute cultivation in the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions. In fact, owing to the lateness of the season, the entire area reserved for jute in Midnapore, Cuttack, and Bhagalpur had not been sown by the middle of June, when the district returns were prepared. In the Brahmanbaria and Sadar sub-divisions of Tippera and in parts of the Sirajganj sub-division of Pabna, the high price of rice is reported to have led to a diminution of the area sown with jute, and in the Narail sub-division of Jessore, a larger area than usual having been sown with til, the area thrown under jute has fallen below the normal.

Character of the crop.—The prospects of the crop, as reported up to the middle of June, are favourable. In North and East Bengal, which are the chief seats of jute cultivation, the present condition of the crop gives promise of an average outturn. In eight districts only, all of which are comparatively unimportant in point of jute culivation, the crop is expected to be below 12 annas, or three-fourths of the average in consequence of the injury caused by scanty rainfall during May.

Taking all the jute-growing districts together, and bearing in mind the tendency on the part of local reporting officers to under-estimate the outturns of crops, it is believed that the jute crop of this year will be at least an average or 16-anna crop, provided that the season continues to be favourable during the next two months, and that the crop be not injured by early floods. Up to the middle of June the local reports indicate on the whole a slightly better crop than that of 1892.

Estimated exports.—As remarked above, the standing crop appears to promise a slightly better outturn than the crop of 1892. If the crop fulfils its present promise, the exports of jute, including cuttings and rejections during the jute season of 1894-95 may amount to 31 lakhs of bales, which was the quantity exported in the year 1892-93.

The second note on the jute crop will be published by this Department about the 1st September.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

CLAIM AGAINST THE PARSEE LADIES' MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND SOCIETY.

SUIT DISMISSED.

BAI SHERINBAI AND ANOTHER VS. DR. RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE KHORY AND OTHERS.

IN this suit the plaintiffs, who are mother and daughter, claimed to recover Rs. 787, being the amount of contribution said to have become payable on the marriage of the second plaintiff, from the defendants, members of the managing committee of the Parsee Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund Society. Mr. Dinshaw Daver, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Munchashaker, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Pavri, appeared for all the defendants, except No. 6, who was represented by Mr. Cowasji Setna, solicitor.

The learned Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, said : This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs, who are mother and daughter, to recover Rs. 787, the amount of the contribution said to have become due and payable on the marriage of the second plaintiff, Meherbanoo, from the Zarthosti Banuona Laganna Labhnu Fund, *i.e.*, the Parsee Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund. The defendants whose names are on the record, are the president, treasurer, secretary, and certain members of the committee of management of the said fund. So far as the present argument on preliminary points was concerned, the necessary facts were admitted. They are as follows : This fund or association, as we should call it, was established, some years back, for the purpose of encouraging marriage among the Parsee community, and for the prevention of immorality. The main object in view was to enable the poorer members of the community to marry by supplying them with funds on such an occasion. The members of the fund are Parsee girls, mostly of tender age—in number, it is now stated, over five thousand. On admission, each member, who, if under the age of eighteen, is represented by a guardian and nominee, pays an entrance fee of Rs. 5 and continues during her membership to pay such calls as may be made upon her for defraying the marriage expenses of other members. The amount of the calls (2, 4, 6, or 8 annas) being regulated by the class of the fund to which she belongs. When such member marries or attains the age of twenty-eight years, without having been married she is entitled to have a call made on her behalf and to be paid the amount realised (less 10 per cent. deducted for fund expenses), which amount naturally varies with the number of members for the time being on the books of the fund. This fund, at present, comprises some five thousand members, but it has not been registered under the Companies Act 1866. On the 31st October, 1893, the second plaintiff applied to be admitted a member of the fund. She paid the necessary subscription and was so admitted. On the 19th November, 1893, she was married. She then by her nominee and guardian, the first plaintiff applied to have a call made on her behalf. On the 20th December, 1893, at a meeting of the managing committee, it was resolved to issue such call for the benefit of Meherbanoo. The committee, however, for reasons which are in dispute, and which cannot be stated here, held a further meeting on the 7th February, 1894, to consider Meherbanoo's case and it was at such meeting resolved that the former resolution be withdrawn, that the second plaintiff Meherbanoo's name be removed from the records of the fund, that the call in question be not made, and that neither Meherbanoo nor her guardian should have any further right in the fund. The plaintiffs accordingly have filed this suit to recover the sum of Rs. 787 alleged by them to be the amount to which Meherbanoo is entitled to receive from the fund. There seemed so many objections to the suit at any rate in its present form that before conceding to Mr. Daver's application for a commission to examine witnesses on the plaintiff's behalf, I thought it would be advisable to have the preliminary question of law argued. This has been done, and I have now to determine whether the suit can proceed. In the first place it is difficult to see how the first plaintiff Meherbanoo's mother can have any cause of action. She has, it is true, been appointed guardian or nominee of the daughter for the purposes of the fund. She might also act as her next friend in this court, but it seems to me that the real claim, if any, is of Meherbanoo. That however is a matter of details. Secondly, I must express my doubt as to whether proper notice has been given to parties defendant, under Section 20 of the Civil Procedure Code. The whole association is sued and being, as I said, a very large body, the plaintiffs applied to me to allow the seven defendants named to be sued on behalf of the whole body. It was not then brought to my notice, what now appears, viz., that the members of the committee are not members of the fund properly so called, but are merely a body of gentlemen entrusted with the management thereof, the members being Parsee ladies, most of whom are under age. The members of the committee stand on a perfectly different footing to the fund from that occupied by a lady-member, and it is difficult to see how they can be said to have the same interest. It also now appears that a large number (some eight hundred, I am told) of the members are residing without the jurisdiction of this court. Moreover, a very large proportion of the members are minors, and under ordinary circumstances would require to be represented here by guardian *ad litem*. Under these circumstances I think it highly improbable that, had these facts been brought to my notice, I should have allowed the seven named defendants to be sued as representing the entire body of members, nor should I have been satisfied with the notice that has been given to parties not personally served. But there are other and more formidable objections to the suit. The most serious, no doubt, is that the association not being registered, no suit will lie against it at the instance of a member or ex-member. During the course of the argument, Mr. Daver, abandoned the claim originally made in the plaint (para (c) of the prayer) for relief against the first and third defendants personally. It was evident that that claim could not be made in a suit against the association as a whole, being in fact founded on a totally different cause of action. Mr. Daver's admission, however, with regard to that claim that it had been inserted to avoid the suit, being wrecked on the ground of non-registration, was important as an admission of the weakness of the case in that respect. Indeed, after reading Mr. Buckley's note to Section 4 of the Company's Act 1862 (which is practically the same as Section 4 of our Act), and the judgment of Sir E. Jessel, MR, in "Re Arthur Average Association exp. Hargrave and Company, L.R., 10 Ch. 542, it would seem impossible to doubt that this was an association, requiring registration and not being registered, illegal. It is an association formed for the acquisition of gain, not only of the association itself, which takes 10 per cent. of every call and accepts gifts from liberally-minded persons for the defray of expenses and the accumulation of a reserve fund, but more specially of the individual members who on marrying or attaining the age of twenty-eight years, are paid a large sum by way of portion. Not being registered, the association is prohibited and illegal, that is to say, it has no existence in the eyes of the law, and as such it can not be sued by a person, the very essence of whose claim is that the association is an existing body, capable of making valid contracts (see Padstow, Association L. R. 20 C D137). I think, therefore, that this is a fatal objection to the plaintiffs' suit, which ought on this ground alone to be dismissed. The plaintiffs, however, are desirous that the matter should be referred to the High Court, and I will, therefore, state briefly one or two other reasons why in my opinion this suit cannot lie. It must be borne in mind that the suit as at present framed is against the association or fund collectively or the individual subscribing members. To such a claim it may be said and said with reason that there is no debt due to the plaintiffs or either of them. From the rules, it distinctly appears that there is no obligation on members to pay until after a call has been made. It is admitted that no call has been made, and it is, therefore, difficult to see what liability at present attaches to the members, whether jointly or severally. But further an examination of the rules 23 to 26 would seem to show that there is never any legal obligation on a member to pay. All that happens in case of non-payment is that she ceases to be a member, though she may be re-admitted on certain conditions. If the suit were against the committee alone, that would be another matter altogether. It would, I presume, be a suit for moneys had and received to the plaintiff's use, if the calls had been made and the moneys collected by them or if the moneys had not reached their hands, then a suit for damages for not collecting it or for a mandatory injunction, compelling them to do so. In either case it would appear that a declaratory decree and possibly an injunction would be necessary and in either case this court would have no jurisdiction. The suit, however, is not launched against the members of the committee or any of them in their fiduciary capacity, so it is really unnecessary to consider this. One more matter, I will mention. The committee have rightly or wrongly excluded the plaintiff Meherbanoo from the records of the fund, and all rights accruing thereunder. By the resolution of the 7th February, 1894, she is no longer a member. That being so, it seems very doubtful, whether she has a cause of action, which can be prosecuted in this court. She would necessarily require a declaration that the action of the committee was *ultra vires* and illegal and must be set aside, before she could establish the existence of a debt. I do not think that this court has the power to review the finding of the committee or go behind their decision. For all these reasons I am of opinion that the suit must fail. It will stand dismissed, plaintiffs paying Rs. 85 as professional costs of the counsel employed by the defendants other than the 6th, and Rs. 51 as costs of the 6th defendant's pleader. This judgment will be contiogent on the opinion of the High Court, on a case to be stated.

Mr. Daver said that since the last hearing, his clients had been advised to abandon the reference to the High Court, which was asked for on the last occasion. It was sufficient for their purpose that they came to court to establish their claim and the defendants succeeded in burking it.

Mr. Pavri stated that his clients would not press for the costs, provided the plaintiffs withdraw the allegations made against his clients.

Mr. Daver said that he would not withdraw those allegations but would pay the costs with pleasure, and that his clients would substantiate those allegations in another court. He also stated that the plaintiffs were anxious to avoid taking any unpleasant proceedings against the sixth defendant, but now they had no option but to take such proceedings for defamation.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	29	17	19	45	19	67	18	73
Tuesday, July 10th.....	6	87	5	60	5	25	3	53
Total ..	36	01	25	05	24	92	22	25
Total fall to July 10th, 1893	45	21	39	37	39	21	37	48
Total fall to July 10th, 1892	25	53	21	18	21	24	24	2

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·900	E S E	4	89·1	77·4	83	0·05	3·20	+1·13
Agra	29·893	S E	9	85·6	76·2	89	0·04	7·30	+0·74
Cawnpore	29·870	E	3	89·4	77·0	92	0·38	13·93	...
Allahabad	29·842	E S E	3	86·6	78·8	91	..	22·04	+12·38
Jhansi	29·821	S W	5	82·5	75·2	91	0·80	19·78	+10·19
Jacobabad	29·485	N E	8	101·0	85·6	73	..	..	-0·39
Kurrachi	29·454	W S W	13	83·0	79·0	67	0·97	0·97	-0·28
Jeypore	29·569	S E	4	85·1	74·9	91	0·71	10·47	+0·516
Ajmere	29·525	S E

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.,
1 case Turkey-red prints.
5 " " nainsooks.
1 " black Italian cloth.
3 bales grey mulls.
On account of the defaulting indentor, Mahomedally Bakerbhoy—
9699—1 case Goodall's stationery.
On account of the defaulting indentor, Nensee Paroo—
3314—100 boxes Crossfield's bar soap.
On account of the defaulting indentor, Ramjee Doongersey—
9157—1 bale canvass.
9435—2 " "

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Bazaar, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narrondass Pranjivandass Mehta—
25 shares of Fred Ahrle Company, Limited.
MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 11, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 G B bay pony, about 13½, aged, goes in harness and saddle.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria with a grey horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR RARE OLD WHISKY AND BRANDY AND EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Under instructions from the Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Liquidator, the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Society of India, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
24 boxes Special Reserve very old Highland whisky.
14 boxes Walter Scott's rare old Midlothian whisky.
12 boxes Glavier Père and Fils Special Cuvee Extra Dry Champagne in quarts and pints.
9 hogsheads of superior rare old Brandy of 1835, 1877, 1885, and 1889 vintage.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAMER TANJORE.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
The Steamer Tanjore, with her masts, rigs apparel, &c., as she now lies in the Prince's Dock. She has a gross tonnage of 2,263 tons and nett tonnage of 1,403. She was built in the year 1885, by Thames Iron Works, London. Her length is 321·2 ft., breadth 38·1 ft., depth 20·4 ft., poop 33 ft., forecastle 51 ft. She has compound 2 cylinders, 52" and 96", stroke 42", engines of 450 horse power made by J. Howden & Co., Glasgow.
The above steamer is now on view at the Prince's Dock, and will be sold in one lot with the exception of chronometers and coal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE L. & I. LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.
BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 11, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Land at Parel, Dadur and Bhendy Bazaar advertised to take place To-day, To-morrow and day after To-morrow, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 1st CARPENTER STREET, AT MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Vithul Narrayen Patel, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sohar Jomaa Nakhwa, Ramjee Babool Nakwa, and Gungabai, widow of Babool alias Sohar Nakhwa, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of Government ground (upon which a house formerly stood), situate in 1st Carpenter Street, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 316 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 6919, and Street Nos. 39, 51, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 56, new No. 11380, old Survey No. 231, and new Survey No. 347, and bounded on the east by the house of Parsee Fukeerjee Nanabhoy, on the west by the house of Gowaria Juggoo, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the part of Merwanjee Hormusjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hamilton Hotel Compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, a splendid square pianoforte by Schiedmayer (Soundy and Co.), almost new, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, Singers' hand-sewing machine, etc, the property of J. W. RUSSELL, Esq.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday; and in London financial quotations the only alterations were a decline of 9-16 in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities at £55 1-16; and a reduction in the Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight of 3-16d., making the rate 1s. 0 5-8d. Silver was unchanged both in London and New York. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, via the Canal, was 3d. lower, at 7s. per ton.
Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31½s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market steady; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 31½s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 30½s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, market steady.
The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid-Uplands remained at 4d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 27-32d. for June-August deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.
In New York, a decline of 1-16 cent took place yesterday in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 4 points lower, at 6·95 cents. The Receipts at the U S. Ports were 2,000 bales.
Our local Cotton market has been quiet again to-day with a small business passing, and prices all unchanged. The purchases sum up 1,800 bales, of which exporters bought 600 bales, consisting of 300 Bengal at Rs. 157-66; 200 Khandeish, at 180; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 188; the balance of 1,200 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 700 Bengal, at Rs. 177; and 500 Khandwa, at Rs. 188 per candy.
WHEAT has been steady in tone, with transactions for export upon a moderate scale. Prices of *Delhi* have advanced half-an-anna per cwt., and we now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	4 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	2 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	14 0	"
Red Delhi.....	"	3	6 6	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	3	14 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	11 0	"
Hard Red.....	"	3	8 0	"

SEEDS.—A large business a transpired again to-day in a strong market, and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced in value one anna per cwt. to our [quotations, say :—

Linseed	Rs.	8-1-0 to Rs. 8-3-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-4-0 to " 6-6-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-1-0 to " 6-4-0 "
Do. Red do.	"	6-1-0 to " 6-3-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	3,565 bales.
Wheat.....	13,528 cwts.
Linseed	7,018 "
Rapeseed	11,513 "
Groundnuts	2,228 "
Rice	983 "

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. Wheat has been taken for Liverpool at 14s. per ton.
EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 ⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for ready and forward business, and remained thereat throughout the day with only a moderate enquiry apparent. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 0 7/8d.; but we did not hear of any being placed thereat, though a moderate amount was reported later on at 1s. 0 27-32d., and before the close we heard that Bank Demand was available for the mail at 1s. 0 25-32d., the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 0 ⅞ to 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 0 ⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 0 25/32d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 0 ⅞d.	"
Francs do. ...1·35½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 103 5-16 for Fours, for Money and Account, this having also been the closing rate. 103 has been quoted both for 3½ per Cents, and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3.
SHARES have again shown some animation, and in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Western India; of Rs. 15 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Central India, Imperial, and Presidency; and of Rs. 5 each in Khandeish, Khatao Mucconji, and Swadeshi, at our revised quotations. On the other hand, Luckmidas have declined Rs. 15; and Maneckji Petit and Oriental, Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Fort have advanced Rs. 25; and Bellary, and Broach City, Rs. 5 each; Volkarts have declined Rs. 10; and Khangaum, Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,200; Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 20. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 3 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	101½
3 per cent. Rentes.....	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-16
Bar Silver	28 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, JULY 9.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod from Calcutta Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here day before yesterday evening.
ADEN, JULY 10.
The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Orion, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 10.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Sierra Leone-Acora interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.
The Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on Thursday, the 12th instant.
Turkish route temporarily interrupted. Fao cable under repairs.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th July, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	10	...	..	..	13
Teheran	10	2 p.m.	..	..	13
Suez	10	3 p.m.	..	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	59	..	1
" Karachi.....	..	53	...	1
" Madras.....	...	37	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 9.
10 p.m. ... ... 76·5
TUESDAY, JULY 10.
8 a.m. ... ... 77·7
10 a.m. ... ... 75·2
2 p.m. ... ... 79·0
4 p.m. ... ... 77·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—June 30, at Kajuricherra Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of D B Cameron, of a son.
MELLOR—July 5, at Calcutta, the wife of James J Mellor, of Garden Reach, of a daugter.

DEATHS.

JORDAN—July 4, at No 19, Royd Street, Calcutta, of hepatitis, Catherine Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Jordan Paul and Anne Jordan.
MACKINTOSH—June 29, at Ghiladarrie, Bishnauth, W G. Mackintosh, of dysentery.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

THE intimation that we gave to our readers three weeks ago that the object of the Honourable Mr. Westland in visiting Bombay would be to make enquiries in regard to the feasibility of exacting an excise duty on Indian cotton goods, side by side with the inclusion of Manchester yarns in the import tariff, has been amply justified by the movements of the Financial Member of Council during his brief sojourn in the city. Indeed as our readers were informed yesterday Mr. Westland readily avowed that this was the object of his mission. Soon after his arrival on Saturday, Mr. Westland was at the Secretariat, examining the facts and figures which had been ascertained as the result of previous enquiries on the part of Mr. Barrow, the Accountant-General. Later in the day, the Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer visited several leading men of business, including Mr. MacDonnell, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. George Cotton, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, with whom he visited the Empress Mill. On Monday, Mr. Westland pursued his enquiries still further, and under the guidance of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, inspected the Manockjee Petit Mill. Personal investigation of trade matters on the part of those responsible for the financial administration of a country is very desirable, and Mr. Westland in the course he has taken has followed the precedent set a few months ago by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at home, in regard to the licensed victualling trade. Unlike Sir William Harcourt, however, Mr. Westland does not come secretly to spy out the land, and the millowners of Bombay may rest assured that his friendly conversations with them will not be followed in the course of two or three weeks by heavy taxation, such as the House of Commons has permitted Sir William Harcourt to levy on the wine and spirit merchants. As we said three weeks ago, the expectation of increased taxation in any form is groundless, at least for some months to come. Whether or not the Government of India have to make good at the end of the year a heavy deficit of several crores, depends entirely on financial considerations, or to put it plainly, upon the course of exchange. If the rupee should suddenly take an upward bound, additional taxation, whether levied on imports or on articles of our own manufacture, will be rendered unnecessary. It would, however, be very unwise to rely upon so unlikely a contingency as the rise of the rupee to such an extent as to cover the heavy losses to the Exchequer represented by the persistency with which the rupee has kept below—and considerably below—the rate of 1s. 2d., chosen by Mr. Westland as the basis of his Budget Estimate. Of course, the estimate of 1s. 2d. was for the whole year, and there is no doubt that Mr. Westland was well aware in making it, that during the dull season the rate would be below that figure, while it may reasonably be inferred that during the cold season the rate will be higher than at present—how much higher it is impossible to say. When it is remembered, however, that increase in the Home Charges, compensation for loss by exchange, and in many other items of expenditure, is in exact ratio to the decline of the rupee, it will be seen that unless the rise is a very decided one, the Government of India will by next March have so heavy a deficit to face as to render increased taxation an imperative necessity. The fact that there are heavy unappropriated balances lying in the Treasury will not do away with this necessity, for Mr. Westland is bound to so administer the finances of the Empire as to meet the current expenditure from the current income.
It may be argued that the "pay as you go" principle did not characterise Mr. Westland's first Budget, which, in spite of the sanguine estimate of a fourteenpenny rupee, could not be made to balance, although the Famine Fund of a crore and a-half was suspended, and forty lakhs were obtained from the Provincial Governments as a source of relief from temporary difficulties. But these means of nearly balancing the account were, as Mr. Westland said in his Budget speech, methods which will not be available a second time. The Government will not again run so serious a risk as the suspension of the Famine Fund. With regard to aid from Provincial Governments, it may be said if so homely a phrase is permitted, that "the last cow has been milked dry." Even with the rigid economy that it has been needful for them to adopt it will be impossible for the Provincial Governments to again help to fill the yawning gulf of the sterling payments of the Supreme Government. Even if they were willing to do so, the Secretary of State would refuse to allow the Provincial Governments to further reduce their small balances. It is, therefore, abundantly evident that the financial expedients of last March were only temporary in character, and designed to tide over a transition period. The policy pursued was one of watching and waiting, and it was distinctly understood that at the end of the twelve months, the whole financial position would be reconsidered. Last March, no human being could tell how the rupee would settle, but it may be assumed that next spring Mr. Westland, with the experience of the whole year's trade before him, will be in a much better position than he then was to accurately estimate the conditions upon which the future position rests. Unless we have a fifteenpenny rupee during most of the cold weather the Government will be bound by its financial necessities to increase taxation. The directions in which the resources of India herself will bear additional burdens are few and far between, and therefore the solution of the problem will be chiefly found in making Manchester yarns amenable to import duty, only too probably with the corollary of a countervailing excise duty on the products of the Indian mills.
In forecasting this policy we are fully aware that the Manchester millowners have declared that not even with the compensation of an excise duty here will they consent to an import duty being levied on the goods they send to India. We are also fully aware that in these days of disaffected Parliamentary majorities, the leaders of both great parties at home have to bow the knee to the Baal of the Lancashire vote. Of course, Manchester merchants have no more inherent right to dictate the fiscal policy of India than the European tea-planters of the Nilgherries have to declare that on no terms whatever will they consent to the continuance of the duty of fourpence per pound on the tea they import to England. If the planters came to such a determination they would simply be laughed at, and people at home would ask what in the world they had to do with the framing of the English Budget. The same inquiry would be made here regarding the Lancashire traders, but for the fact that the Ministry which disregarded their wishes would be likely to soon find themselves in the cold shades of Opposition. But the interests of an Empire cannot for ever be immolated on the altar of party advantage, and there is a point beyond which even the most pliable of Cabinets cannot go while the responsibilities of Government rest upon them. The administrators of India are bound to meet their liabilities, and when they prove by the logic of hard facts that the screw will not bear another turn, her Majesty's Ministers will be compelled to give their assent to the policy of a universal import duty urged upon them early in the year by the Government of India. With the prospects of a Parliamentary Dissolution before them the Cabinet then forced Lord Elgin's Government to take the extreme course of suspending the Famine Fund, and appropriating money sorely needed by the Provincial Governments. As we have shown these methods—which were most distasteful to the Government of India—cannot be repeated and next year whether a General Election has taken place or not her Majesty's Minister will have no other alternative than to allow an import duty to be levied on Lancashire cotton goods. It must never be forgotten that when all is said and done the credit of England is bound up in that of India. In the last resource Great Britain must come to the rescue, and no Cabinet would dare to further sacrifice the credit of India for the sake of continuing to enjoy the spoils of office. Before now the two Front Benches have united to defeat the self-interested policy of a clique, and the party leaders have undertaken a joint responsibility for measures calculated to benefit the common weal. Early next year our leading British statesmen will have a splendid opportunity of proving that in a time of crisis their patriotism can rise above the narrow bounds of party zeal, above the domination of a powerful interest. Will they rise to the occasion; will they grasp the opportunity? If so, much will be done to restore to the peoples of this Empire a faith that last March received so severe a shock, namely, a deep-rooted belief in the justice and integrity of British rule.

DR. KITASATO, a Japanese specialist, who was for some years a pupil and afterwards assistant of Dr. Koch, has been sent by his Government to Hongkong for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the histology and therapeutics of the plague prevailing there. Dr. Kitasato's fame as a bacteriologist is wide and his success seems almost a foregone conclusion. He is assisted by Professor Aoyama, who received his training in Berlin, and has since been Professor of Medicine at Tokio. As a result of their researches so far the two specialists agree in identifying the plague now raging in Hongkong with that bubonic plague which devastated Europe first in the sixth century and that known as the Great Plague of London in the seventeenth century. They have further identified it, to a limited extent, with the sporadic outburst of plague which occurred in Astrakhan from 1878 to 1879, when a small shining bacillus was found in the blood of human patients. From the pathological description which the two gentlemen gave of a typical case of plague, as observed in Hongkong, it would seem that the period of incubation generally lasts from two to seven days, followed by prostration and high fever, starting from forty degrees Celsius, and concluding with delirium and coma. But protracted cases are generally accompanied by the development of bubos, boils or petechiæ, convalescence setting in about the sixth day. As regards the biology of the disease, Professor Kitasato considers he has discovered the specific bacillus of the local form of plague, and Professor Aoyama agrees with him in describing this specific plague-bacillus as being what is called in German a "stabchen" bacterion, having the form of very slender straight filaments of short length. This bacillus, found in the blood of plague patients from the second day of the outbreak of the disease, and devastating the principal internal organs, has been indisputably identified, as the real agent of the mischief, by Dr. Kitasato. His colleague, Professor Aoyama, agrees with him in stating that unless the bacillus discovered at Astrakhan but imperfectly described was the same species, no such bacillus has hitherto been found in human blood. As to the manner in which the bacillus enters the human system nothing definite is stated by either specialist, though they are inclined to the belief that it is drawn from the air by breathing. The dirty habits of the Chinese make Hongkong a favourable breeding ground of disease, but the plague now existing there is endemic in Yunnan. The destruction of the bacillus is now the main object of the professors. There is no alternative, either the patient or the bacillus must die, and specific bacteriocides are anxiously being sought for. Experiments made by Dr. Kitasato in breeding and multiplying the specific plague bacilli discovered in Hongkong, and in inoculating different animals with the preparation of the virus thus obtained, have invariably produced within two days the death of these animals under conditions conclusively exhibiting the symptoms of plague. The success of the two professors is eagerly hoped for by the authorities, and it is firmly believed that they will discover the means to cope with the terrible disease which at present defies all medical treatment. Dr. Kitasato's counsel as to the precautionary measures to be adopted are worth while remembering. He thinks that the precautions against cholera ought to be equally effective in this epidemic. Drinking none but sterilized water and avoidance of indulgence in raw food-stuffs, ought to be sufficient protection against infection. In the case of cholera, the germs of which diseases are carried through the air, absolutely efficacious precautionary measures are extremely difficult; but when an epidemic attacks principally the digestive organs, strict attention to diet, we are reminded, is generally a safeguard.

THE Hongkong press is unsparing in its criticism of the manner in which the Colonial authorities have dealt with the plague and strongly condemns the action of the local Government in allowing sufferers to leave the Colony. Government is accused of having failed to act upon a comprehensive and continuous policy. The *China Mail* declares that Government allowed the Chinese to make a display of force which should not have been tolerated for a single moment. It allowed the Chinese, practically speaking, to have complete control of plague patients. The work of the hospitals was becoming better organised, the supervision of the Chinese hospitals had been made more effective, and the staffs of the hospitals had been augmented by the trained medical and nursing staffs of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals, yet Government sanctioned the wholesale removal of patients to Canton in junks sent down by the Viceroy of the Kwangtung Province. Our contemporary regards "this want of consistent policy" as not calculated to inspire confidence, giving the impression that the Colony has hitherto been playing with the plague, and it asserts that the great desire seems to have been to avoid a temporary suspension of business with its consequent commercial loss, whereas what ought really to have been done was to take the most effectual measures for stamping out the disease at one gigantic effort. As it was business goes from bad to worse. This is but a natural result of the epidemic, and it is not easy to see how it could have been avoided, even had our contemporary's ideas as to the treatment of patients been acted upon. What it thinks should have been done is that every person falling sick of the plague should have been carried to hospital and there detained until well or dead. And this to an impartial mind has much to recommend it. There is certainly much room to doubt whether the Government acted wisely in permitting Chinese patients to leave the Colony for Canton or other parts of China. At the outset it seems the Chinese desired that any sick person should be allowed to leave the Colony without first going to hospital or without taking any steps to make known to the proper authorities the existence of a case of plague. Had this been done, as is pointed out, there would have been no means of knowing how many cases of plague were occurring daily even approximately, no means of knowing where the cases occurred, and, consequently no means of ascertaining the plague spot of the Colony and being able to get the houses disinfected. In fact it is argued, to allow a pell-mell scramble of sick people from the Colony would have absolutely defeated the efforts of the Sanitary Board to stamp out the disease. It was essential that the existence of every case should be disclosed and that the cases should be dealt with locally. What the Colonial Government has conceded to the Chinese is this: The patients must first go to the hospitals just to get over the difficulties of recording the plague localities, and then they may be removed in the Viceroy's junks to Canton if the doctor pronounces that they are not likely to die on the journey. But the objection of the Anglo-Chinese press is that by this means the disease will spread from Canton to Chinese villages, where sanitation is unknown, become endemic, and be re-imported into Hongkong every year. The plague is already endemic in Yunnan and Kwangtung, but it is not frequently carried either to Hongkong or anywhere else. The removal of the Chinese will, we imagine, enable the Colonial Government to deal with the epidemic more effectively, and will relieve the pressure in the overcrowded thoroughfares. There are two sides to the question, the one as substantial as the other. And when the epidemic has gone sufficient Chinamen to do all the labour required by the colonists will flock back without very much delay.

THE s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Sunday.

WE are officially informed that telegraphic information has been received at the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the effect that the branch railway from the station of Palanpur on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Cantonment of Deesa has been damaged in several places by heavy rains, with the result that traffic has been temporarily suspended. A subsequent communication states that the damage on the Deesa branch has been repaired and trains are running to Deesa as usual.

THE seven foreigners, who were arrested by the Bombay police, under a warrant signed by Mr. Lee-Warner, Chief Secretary to Government, were, yesterday, brought up before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by an order of Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, made on the application of Mr. Hemming, on Monday last. The application was made with a view to enable Mr. Hemming to apply to the court to release the prisoners on bail. Mr. Nicholson, who opposed the application, said that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to bail out the prisoners, who were arrested under the order of the Government of Bombay. The court could not go behind the order of the Government, the prisoners being legally arrested and incarcerated. Mr. Hemming characterised the action of the Government as secret and befitting only the Russian Government, under whom such secret arrests were made. The Magistrate said he doubted whether he had power to release the prisoners on bail. Mr. Hemming applied that the matter be referred to the High Court for opinion which would save a great deal of expense. The judgment in the matter will be delivered to-morrow, (Thursday).

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June, 1892, were Rs. 161,985,000; June 1893, Rs. 148,759,000; June, 1894, Rs. 250,105,000.

JUDGMENT has been given in the Small Causes Court by Mr. Justice Chitty in regard to a claim brought by Bai

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LABOUR REVOLT IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO QUIETER.

NEW YORK, JULY 9.

Latest telegrams received from Chicago state that the strikers have suspended their work of destruction in the city and in the suburbs.

A GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

At a meeting of the Allied Trades' Union to-day it was resolved that a general strike should take place on Wednesday morning unless Pullman concedes the demands made by the railwaymen on strike.

THE SITUATION AT ST. FRANCISCO.

The situation in St. Francisco has assumed the gravest form. The troops are preparing to open fire into the riotous mob.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

HINT FOR A RUSSO-CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 9.

The *Nogos Vremya*, in discussing the situation in Corea, says that Russia must uphold the autonomy of Corea; but if Japan attempts to assert her supremacy there, Russia should establish a Russo-Chinese protectorate over Corea.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, JULY 10.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Government has presented a Bill for more stringent treatment of Anarchists and for preventing the publication of the reports of Anarchist trials.

The House has referred the Bill to the Committee. The Radicals and Socialists violently opposed the proposed measure.

A SEVERE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

SEVERAL KILLED.

GENERAL PANIC.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.

A severe shock of earthquake took place here, this afternoon, causing great damage. Several have been killed. There is a general panic. People are camping. Public offices, Banks, and the Bourse are closed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day, and the same Company's s. s. Massilia left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES BY A CALCUTTA HORSE-DEALER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson has just decided a case, in which a Mr. Weatherell, a horse-dealer, sued Mr. D. Aitken, manager of the *Englishman*, formerly well-known as the Bombay reporter, for the recovery of Rs. 5,000, as damages, for malicious prosecution. The case arose out of a purchase of a horse at a Mr. Cook's. The plaintiff states he bought the horse for the defendant, and on his refusal to sign the sale-sheet, he sold it to another person. For this, Mr. Aitken brought a charge of cheating against Mr. Weatherell, in the police-court, which was dismissed; hence the present action. The learned Judge dismissed the suit on the ground that there was no *mala fides* on Mr. Aitken's part in prosecuting the plaintiff criminally.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The report of the industries of India is now being prepared by the Government of India, and also the new rules recently sanctioned in connection with certain matters, relating to the Provincial Civil Service.

The report of the Imperial Service Infantry and Cavalry for the half-year have been forwarded to all local Governments for information.

The Cantonment Code was, yesterday, finally submitted with General Sanford's entire approval to the Government of India for publication.

The reports on the administration of estates under the court of wards in various provinces, have been submitted to the Government of India for approval.

The reports on the Land Revenue Administrations have been submitted to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Some very important changes are contemplated again in relation to the Merchant Shipping Bill.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

The following is the list of business for the next Viceregal Council meeting as finally settled:—The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller will move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act be taken into consideration, and after moving three amendments, the chief being that during the absence of a Chief Judge the local Government may appoint any one of the Judges of a court to perform the duties of the Chief Judge, and some other duly qualified person to act as a Judge until the Chief Judge's return; also to move that the Bill be passed; and to move that the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Westland and the Hon'ble Sir MacDonnell, and the mover; also to introduce the Bill to amend certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code and repeal certain sections of the Punjab Laws Act; and also to introduce the Cantonments Act.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

There will be no interpellations at the first Simla session of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Thursday next.

THE RECENT SHERPUR RIOTERS.

Five sepoys of the 5th Native Infantry, who caused a riot at Sherpur, in which four men were so severely assaulted by the sepoys that they have since died, are to be tried on the charges of rioting and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

His Excellency the Viceroy's durbar at Lahore will take place in the third week of November, after the return of Lord Elgin from the Baluchistan tour. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will time his tour so as to be present at the durbar.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The Agri-Horticultural Society held their annual meeting, to-day, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood. After the usual proceedings, it was decided to hold a flower show at Poona, on August 31.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

No matter how authoritative any statement may be that comes from Calcutta or Bombay the Lancashire millowners are careful not to be caught napping, in any question in which their interests are concerned. It is in the subjoined suspicious tone that two of the Manchester papers write regarding the telegraphic statement that, fiscally, things are to remain in India in *statu quo* until next March. "From a telegram we gather that it is understood on the very highest authority that there is not the least intention on the part of the Indian Government of taking up the question of import duties on cotton piece-goods and yarns before the regular time of introducing the Budget next year. It will not do, however, to forget recent instances of change of policy, and circumstances might arise at any moment to bring about a change in this matter also." The action of the committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in passing a resolution disapproving of cotton import duties whether the products of the Indian mill are taxed or not has given great satisfaction to the millowners, whose attitude may therefore be described as one of "no compromise." I shall be surprised if the Bombay Millowners do not give the Manchester men to understand that "no compromise" is a game that two can play at. In this struggle between the stability of the Indian exchequer and the selfish demands of a particular trade at home, India must ultimately win. As to the present position of the Manchester market a commercial correspondent says: "Trade only gets done when sellers are prepared to accept low prices, which in some instances are of such a character that stipulations are made that they are not to be disclosed. On the other hand, there are manufacturers who are not especially in want of orders at present, and who decline to entertain business on which there is no margin on the prices at which they can at present buy yarn. Some producers have endeavoured to obtain a trifle more when relief has been secured, but such attempts have generally been fruitless. It seems pretty certain that stocks of both yarns and goods are accumulating in many directions. It is not easy to indicate very precisely the nature of such stocks; but as regards cloth the chief items seem to be heavy goods, which have been so long depressed, and good qualities of China and India staples. It may be advisable not to overlook the fact that all adjustments tendered necessary by even the present level of Eastern exchanges have not yet been secured, owing in no small degree to the resistance to lower prices for cotton which holders have been able to show on account of the abundance of financial accommodation. Although silver prices have in some cases risen, in the meantime it appears doubtful whether the Eastern markets will buy freely unless they are reduced to a level more nearly approaching that of commodities generally, and the struggle may be continued until the resistance on this side is overcome.

A committee has been formed in Chicago for the promotion of international bimetallism. The following is their declaration of principles and purposes:—The committee is formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of international bimetallism upon the general plan of the Latin Union, but with a broader basis. Those concerned in the movement, while earnestly opposed to free coinage of silver or any increased use of silver by this country, independent of international action and agreement, believe that the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman Act affords a fitting and fortunate opportunity for advancing the cause of international bimetallism. They believe that the day is not far distant when the necessities of commerce will compel the international use of silver, as well as of gold, in the currencies throughout the world. Amongst the signatories are Mr. Philip D. Armour, Mr. Marshall Field, and Mr. G. M. Pullman, three of the largest employers of labour in Chicago. The declaration is also signed by Mr. Lyman J. Gage, the leading banker in Chicago, and by Mr. R. T. Lincoln, who was recently United States Minister in London.

The Solicitor-General has intimated his intention to accept two amendments to clause 13 of the Finance Bill which have been suggested in the interests of the legal profession by Mr. Knox and Mr. M. Healy. It was proposed in the bill to substitute for the present fixed duty of 30s. on estates under £300 an estate duty of 1 per cent. and a legacy duty as well, thereby doubling, and in some cases more than doubling, the duties payable by small estates. Mr. Knox proposed that the fixed duty should be restored, and that a new fixed duty of 50s. in the case of estates between £300 and £500 gross value should be introduced; and the Government have consented to the arrangement. In the other case it was proposed in the bill that the Inland Revenue, officials who now fill up claims and affidavits free of charge in cases of estates under £300 gross value, should execute the same office in the cases of estates up to £1,000 value. This was a grievance with the solicitors, who would thus lose a large amount of lucrative business; and on the representations of Mr. M. Healy the Solicitor-General has fixed the limit for such gratuitous services at £500 gross. There seems very little doubt that the negotiations between the Government and the Colonial Agents-General on the estate duty question have so far proceeded satisfactorily. It is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make a statement on the subject very shortly. Sir George Baden-Powell's amendment comes on upon clause 10, which will be taken at the beginning of the sitting, and there is reason to expect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take this opportunity to explain how the matter stands. It is to be hoped that in this matter India will be placed on the same footing as the Colonies.

The latest accounts of the state of the grain crops on the European Continent are, on the whole, satisfactory. In Germany the rainfall has been rather excessive, but it has done little harm except to rye in some localities. In Austria-Hungary wheat is in flower and occasionally in ear, and an average harvest is expected, the only drawback of importance being the appearance of rust here and there. The oat crop in Switzerland bids fair to be a very fine one, and with favourable weather onward the yield both of grain and of straw will be very abundant. In Italy, too, much rain has fallen in a few places, but taken altogether wheat presents a very encouraging appearance. The only complaint received from Spain comes from Valencia, where the moisture has been excessive. Elsewhere the crops are maturing well. In Belgium the indications are mainly in favour of a good yield, although the rye crop is in want of dry weather and warmth, not only for the growth and ripening of the grain, but also to raise the plant, which has been a good deal beaten down in certain localities. In Holland complaints have now ceased, and the progress of the crops is normal. From Russia the reports are, with hardly an exception, satisfactory, or at least without serious adverse items. Where rain was wanted a short time ago it has fallen, and the crops both of wheat and of rye look very promising, even on the poorer soils. Almost equally bright are the prospects in Roumania and Bulgaria. It may be added that the grain crops in Algeria and Tunis are reported of quite favourably, and that the yield in Tunis will probably be the most abundant for many years.

The threatened outbreak of a tariff war between France and Austria is not really a new affair, although it has only just now reached the critical stage. It is traceable, like the recent Russo-German conflict, to the Central European treaties of 1892. These secured certain reciprocal reductions of import duties as between Germany, Austria, Italy, and other States. In the case of Germany the reductions were extended to French productions by virtue of clause XI. of the Frankfort Treaty of Peace, whilst Italy was already in 1892 at tariff war with France, and Austria was bound by no convention with her. Soon after the Central European arrangements came into force France claimed that her wines should be admitted into Austria on the same terms as those accorded to Italian wines, but no settlement of the question thus raised was arrived at. A movement is now on foot in the French Legislature to place exceptionally heavy duties on imports from Austria, particularly upon the more important items, such as sheep, flour, timber, and horses. M. Turrell declares that the Government will support his motion, and that it will be accepted by the Chamber without dissent. Having regard to the still unsubdued ultra-Protectionism of the French Legislature, it is hardly possible to doubt that M. Turrell is substantially correct in his anticipations. It is not surprising, therefore, that the threat of discriminating tariff action against imports from Austria has created some stir in that country. The Austrian Government contend that the relatively low duties on Italian wines apply only to those produced in certain provinces, that, in fact, they existed before 1892, and that their insertion in the Austro-Italian treaty of that year was but the confirmation of a previously existing condition. This plea France refuses to accept as justifying higher duties on French wines. How this difference is to be settled is by no means clear, but as the motion of M. Turrell is to come before the Chamber within the next few days we shall soon see whether or not Austria will give way. The motion can hardly be regarded as a test of the present strength of Protectionism pure and simple in the French Legislature, because it appeals to a patriotic sentiment of a peculiar kind to the influence of which French statesmen, are just now unusually susceptible.

Although the Russo-German treaty of commerce has been in operation less than three months evidence of its beneficent results is abundant and various. Amongst the latest testimony is that of the United States Consul at Frankfort, who describes the treaty as one of the most important and far-reaching international arrangements which have been made in recent years. It has given a strong and buoyant impulse to the leading branches of German manufacture, and this has produced a marked effect upon the commerce of the whole empire. This is especially true of the iron and steel, chemical, paper, machinery, and clothing industries. Large orders from Russia for many kinds of manufactures were received during last winter to be acted upon as soon as the then projected treaty came into force, and these have been freely followed up by many others. The result is that industries which were but partially in operation before are now in full swing. In particular, the manufacturers of agricultural machinery are as busy as they can be. A few pessimists who opposed the treaty declare that this new activity is fictitious, and predict that it will be short-lived. But, says Mr. Masen "the essential fact is that Russia is now more generally prosperous than at any time during the past ten years." This is a very striking statement, considering that the Russian harvests of 1891 and 1892 were exceedingly poor, and one of them even disastrous. The prevailing opinion is, therefore, that the revival will be lasting, and the bankers of Berlin, Frankfort, and other financial centres, who are habitually conservative and cautious, now share in the generally hopeful spirit, and are of opinion that the era of prosperity started by the treaty will prove healthy and permanent. Moreover, the treaty is everywhere regarded as a fresh guarantee of international peace, and as likely to put a check to the increase of costly armaments. This view of the arrangement has had a powerful influence in strengthening public opinion in its favour. In Russia, too, it has produced an excellent impression, and both countries are undoubtedly striving to make the most of the new opportunity of improving and extending their foreign trade.

In view of the expected early passage of the Tariff Bill at Washington, it will be of interest to learn the opinions of a leading New York firm on the probable effect of the measure, and also with regard to the exports of gold which have recently taken place. They write, under date June 9, as follows:—"Last week's improvement in the tone of the stock market has been followed by another week of recovering confidence. The change appears to have been less due to any new buying movement than to a general disposition among the 'bear' operators to cover 'short' contracts, which has prevailed on the London market as well as here. This disposition has been due partly to the upward tendency in the price of wheat, which is construed as favourable to the forwarding of that cereal and therefore to the prospects of railroad traffic. On this account, there has been a distinct improvement in the tone of the Grangers and especially of Rock Island and St. Paul. The better tone, however, is more especially traceable to the progress made in the Senate towards closing the tariff discussion and the passage of that measure at a comparatively early date. London appears to have all long exaggerated the possibilities of the bill being defeated, and has been 'bearish' towards our stocks on that account. Wall-street still takes complacently to the large and unanticipated outflow of gold to Europe. The total amount shipped since the movement set in is now over 40,000,000dol. It is not to be regarded as an entirely natural exchange movement; and so long as we do not need the metal for monetary uses but are rather burthened with it as a superfluity, its loss is viewed as no special matter for regret. Next week Austria starts the resumption of gold payments, and these exports are mainly incident to that event; for, although the gold had been long contracted for, yet the bankers undertaking the engagement had not until now delivered the entire supply. It is something of which Americans may be proud that they can contribute such a large portion of the gold required for that great operation without feeling a ripple of monetary disturbance, and without incurring the least discomfort in its investment markets. There is no other financial centre in the world that could have endured such a drain without suffering the acutest kind of derangement. The quiet and silence with which this extraordinary contribution to the rehabilitation of the finances of a great nation has been effected is a striking expression of the resource of the country about whose fate and financial management European censors are so superciliously critical. We have, moreover, the satisfaction of knowing that we have parted with no more than we can easily afford to dispense with; and it is a safe and reasonable assumption that if any under future conditions we should need the return of some part of this gold, the power of resource that has enabled us to contribute it will empower us to reclaim it. In the absence of any adverse normal conditions of exchange and the wants of Austria having been presumably satisfied, it is reasonable to expect that the export will now cease."

Some excitement prevails at present amongst the chemical manufacturers of Germany in consequence of a recent break in the price of salicylic acid and salicylates, which had previously been upheld by a combination of manufacturers who controlled the market. One or two manufacturers outside the syndicate some time since found that they could very profitably sell these articles at lower rates than those fixed by the combination, and accordingly did so. A little while ago these latter were suddenly reduced by 25 per cent., and the "outsiders" have since dropped theirs also. The competition is now becoming very keen, and it seems likely that either the syndicate will be broken up or the independent manufacturers will be absorbed by it. The latter course has been followed in previous contingencies, but the stage has now been reached at which the potential supply appears to be too great in relation to the demand to permit the maintenance of high prices by the process of combination amongst producers.

Negotiations are in progress in Milan and Rome for the establishment of a new bank, to be known as the Italian Commercial Bank, with the aid of German and, it is said, Swiss capital—the Handles Gesellschaft, the firm of S. Bleichroder, and the Credit-Anstalt being represented on the syndicate. The head office of the new bank is to be at Milan, and there is to be a branch establishment in Rome. The capital of the bank is to be 25,000,000 lire, or, say, £1,000,000. We learn from *Il Sole* that in order to provide against variations of exchange in the event of the forced currency of Italian notes, the sum of 25,000,000 lire in gold is to be deposited in the Bank of Italy in exchange for an equivalent amount of notes which will form the working capital of the bank, so that the new Commercial Bank will at any time be able to convert the notes into gold by presenting them for redemption against the gold deposited.

THE number of people leaving the United States is at present in excess of that entering.

A TERRIFIC explosion occurred, at 3 a.m., on June 18, at 11, Rue Royale, Brussels. Immense destruction was caused in the interior. The neighbouring houses also suffered. The explosion took place in a back room on the first floor. At first the explosion was attributed to dynamite, but experts afterwards expressed the opinion that it must have been caused by forcite. It now appears certain that it occurred in the office of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, which is next to M. Picard's Patent Office. M. Picard denies positively that there were any explosives on his premises.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON account of heavy rain in the hills there was another flood in the Jhelum on the 5th instant, but no anxiety on this occasion was displayed by the people.

No damage was done in any part of the Upper Kulu Valley above Dhobi by the heavy flood of the 19th ultimo, which seems to have been for the greater part again due to the Fuglati stream. The Seroki and streams high up valley were in flood, but not heavily. It seems as if all the great masses of snow that were known to be ready to fall above the village of Dhassin had all melted and come down together. The Fuglati was again in flood on the 1st, but the footbridge was not carried away. The Beas is still cutting into its right bank. All the low-lying ground, south of Bundrole, some under rice cultivation but for the most part covered with groves of wild olives and extending south to the ascent to Basen, has been cut away, and a temporary road has been carried high up the hill side, out of reach of all floods. Fifty years will hardly suffice for re-afforesting the river banks as far as the alder trees are concerned, many of the destroyed alders having been of great size and antiquity.

IT was somewhat curious that the Kulu people should not have taken advantage of the late floods to set afloat any of the usual sensational reports. The prize report was certainly that current in the Kulu bazaars when the Beas railway bridge went in 1871. It was to the effect that not only had the Wazir Bholar bridge been carried away, but that a train containing no fewer than five thousand passengers every soul of whom perished, of course had also tumbled into the Beas along with the railway bridge.

TRADE is still depressed in Delhi, the trades union folk holding out against the local agencies. Another general meeting of the Delhi Chamber of Commerce was to be held on Friday evening, in the Durbar Hall, and it would be a boon to dealers and agents if the Chamber could devise some way out of the difficulties both parties have at present to contend against. As matters stand there is no knowing when the miserable condition of the market is likely to improve, though an alteration for the better might be expected if exchange would only remain firm for a time.

ACCORDING to the advertised rules for quarantine at Calcutta against the plague, all vessels from Hong Kong were to be detained for eight days no matter what other ports they had stopped at. If several other ports had enforced the same rules it might have led to a voyage from Hong Kong to Calcutta taking some months. The error, however, appears to have been discovered, and vessels that have stopped at other ports need not now fear detention. Vessels arriving from Hong Kong report that the plague is the only thing talked about in the Colony.

THE Simla Municipality toils on under difficulties, which do not seem to grow less. Colonel Robertson is expected to retire at the end of his present three years' term of office, and it is even rumoured that Mr. Goad may not long continue to be a terror to evil-doers. In the meantime the municipal debt is heavy, and those who spoke so gaily of the large amount of taxation Simla could bear do not find the rate-payers falling in with their views. A meeting of householders has been held to nominate a member for the station ward, who will watch over their peculiar interests, and Mr. Wigley has been elected.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT returned to Calcutta on Tuesday, and the hospitalities of Belvedere will be resumed for a short period. Next week, his Honor starts on a tour beginning with Dacca.

THE Lahore paper hears from Home that the articles on marriages between natives of India and Englishwomen in the *Queen*, have been the means of breaking off more than one engagement to marry under those very unsuitable conditions.

THE French steamer Ville de Strasbourg, 2,700 tons, arrived in Pondicherry roads, from La Reunion on the morning of the 6th. She is consigned to Messrs. Oubagaram Mooragasem Chettiar and Co. She loads 20,000 bags of ground-nuts for Marseilles, and then proceeds to Madras, where she will take in 10,000 more. Freight, 30s. per ton. This is the first French steamer that has called at Pondicherry for ground-nuts for the past two years. It may here be noted as indicative of further commercial activity that another French steamer, the Chandernagore, is also daily expected.

THE report of the Alliance Bank of Simla, for the year ending 30th June, 1894, shows excellent results, there being a net profit of Rs. 1,61,461. Of this Rs. 50,000 was spent at the end of December, 1893, in giving a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., and it is now proposed to give Rs. 50,000 more for the half-year ending 30th June for the same purpore, while Rs. 50,000 will probably be added to the reserve fund, bringing it up to seven lakhs and eleven thousand carried forward. The total resources of the bank are now nearly one and a-half crores, and about half-a-crore of this is practically in cash.

A POLICE sergeant and two constables have been convicted under Section 384 of the Indian Penal Code for extorting *russud* from a lumburdar on the Gujranwalla district by Sardar Haidar Jung, magistrate of the first class, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and 15. The accused have applied for revision to the Chief Court, Punjab.

AT Simla, Mr. J. W. Cord, a clerk in the Military Department, was killed by a fall over a khud below the Octroi outpost, on Friday morning. The accident occurred through the deceased leaning against the rail on the road and over-balancing. The fall was about one hundred and fifty feet, and death was instantaneous, the body being terribly mangled.

THE annual report by Lieutenant-Colonel Boughey on the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles is very satisfactory, as the following extract will show:—"The strength of the Corps on the 31st March, 1894, was 1,150 of all ranks, showing an increase of 32 since last season. Of these, 1,138 have qualified for the efficiency grant, and 619 of them are extra-efficients, leaving only 12 non-efficients, which will, it is hoped, be thought a very satisfactory result. Last year, there were 1,090 efficients, so that this year shows an increase in this respect of 48, while the increase in strength is 32. The number of extra-efficients is 619, which is 12 less than last year; the percentage of efficients to strength is 98·95." The corps in the marksmanship line is, perhaps, one of the best in India. In the central meeting B.P.R.A., it again—for the fourth time—won the Inter-Regimental match. In individual matches the first two places in the Championship, six medals, and nearly Rs. 2,000 were won by members of the corps. In the I. R. A, the Championship—for the fourth time and the third year in succession—was won by Major J. Reikie. It may be mentioned that these Railway Volunteers are one of the few corps in India that is thoroughly clothed and equipped for service.

APROPOS of the wedding—celebrated, the other day, in Chicago—of Miss Emma Reynolds Moody, daughter of Mr. D. L. Moody, the American evangelist, an amusing anecdote is told. On one occasion Miss Moody, whose views on certain matters are not quite so strict as those of her father, would persist in going to a dance despite the paternal prohibition. Next morning, when she entered the breakfast-room, she was saluted with "Good morning, child of the devil." Miss Moody, in all innocence, replied: "Good morning, papa."

IN addition to the article, "Is the State the Owner of All the Land in India?" by Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, mentioned on June 8, the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will contain articles on "The Mussulmans of Bengal," by Mr. John Beames; "The Protected Princes of India," by Sir Roper Lethbridge; and "Badakshan: Its History, Topography, and People," by the editor (Dr. Leitner), who will also publish portraits of the chiefs of the Ismailians, the disciples of the Old Man of the Mountains, the so-called "assassins" of the Crusades.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that a meeting of the Senate is shortly to be convened for the consideration of certain University questions, the chief of which is the motion to fix the standard of requisite marks in the case of Voluntary Roman History and Law to fifty per cent., which is the standard fixed in the two Law Examinations. I should like to offer a few remarks for the consideration of the proposers of this motion. To me it appears that this proposal is beset with many difficulties. A very high standard of marks is not always desirable, especially when students are required to study a variety of subjects, equally demanding their attention. The standard of thirty per cent. is therefore a proper standard under these circumstances. From LL. B. students, we are aware, fifty per cent. marks are exacted to enable them to pass, but it must not be forgotten that they have a very few books, all prescribed, to prepare. Their work is comparatively less than the work of B. A. students of the Arts Course, who, to speak the truth, are overburdened with work, so much so that any farther strain on their energies is sure to be detrimental both to their body and mind. Besides four papers are to be set in each voluntary subject and one hundred and twenty marks are sufficient for a student to pass in that subject. Now students with Roman History and Law as their voluntary will have two papers in Roman History and two in Law. If they are compelled to score fifty per cent. marks in Law, hundred marks have to be scored in two Law papers. There remain only twenty marks to make up the necessary number of marks. As a consequence of this unfortunate anomaly the student will naturally pay more attention to Law and neglect the study of Roman History for which he has to read Dr. Merivale's eight volumes of Roman History. These eight volumes comprise more than 2,000 pages, and a real study of them for a trifling number of marks is really curious. Do the professors think that students will undergo the unnecessary trouble of mastering those eight volumes? I think they will not. They are sure to set aside Dr. Merivale and read any other smaller book on the same subject. Is this state of things desirable? Will it answer their purpose of producing efficient graduates under the new regulations? For these reasons, it is, I believe, not at all necessary to raise the standard to fifty per cent. in Voluntary Law. These suggestions I hope, will receive attention of the Syndics.—Yours, &c.,

A WILSONIAN.

CRICKET AMONG HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The crushing defeat of the Hindu team at the hands of the Baronet Club last Sunday cannot but suggest to the mind of an impartial critic, the question as to what is the cause of this downfall in Hindu cricket. About eight or nine years ago, as many of the old cricketers remember, the Hindu team was able to hold its own against powerful teams, and to-day we behold the Hindus licked in almost every match they play, with what may be called "phenomenal" lickings. To what this deterioration is due is a question, which, of course is not very easy to answer fully and definitely. Yet it may be said that, among other causes, want of proper discipline is at the bottom of the present disgraceful figure the Hindus are cutting in their matches this season. For apart from the fact of some four or five absenting themselves in almost every match, even those, who do turn up, do not seem, for some reason or other, to be aware of what punctuality means, or to know the value of strict discipline. For example, on Sunday last, although the game was announced to commence at 9-30 a.m., not a single Hindu player was to be seen before 10 o'clock either on the ground or in the club rooms, and the game had eventually to commence at about 10-45 a.m. What the Baronet Club must have thought of this behaviour on the part of the Hindus, I leave your readers to guess, though by way of assisting them to arrive at a proper conjecture, it may not be amiss to quote the remark of the Parsee spectators to this effect "do the Hindus mean to come or not." As to discipline, one has simply to watch the Hindus playing, and several instances can be easily noted of their disobedience to the orders of their captain, which I do not wish to dilate upon, as I hope that this allusion to it will prevent its repetition. Indeed what order and discipline can be expected from a team, when the person appointed to captain it fails to show his face, when none of the three persons, entrusted with the task of selecting the match teams, are present to watch the doings of the persons they have selected, and when the joint secretaries, the chief officers of the gymkhana, whose business and duty it is to see that the wicket is in good order, and in fact do everything in connection with a match short of captaining the team, instead of being at their duty, are either ill or holiday making. Unless therefore these officers make it a point to be present at the matches, and see that punctuality and discipline are strictly observed, I do not hope to see the Hindus fare better—Yours, &c.,

July 9. A HINDU.

LOCAL TRAINS OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me through the medium of your paper to draw the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to the considerable inconvenience and discomfort experienced by the second and third class passengers of the Bandra local train that arrives at Church Gate Station from Colaba at 5-10 p.m. local time. Almost all the offices close by 5 p.m. and there is a stream of employes flowing towards the station to avail of this train. This number will appear in itself quite sufficient to fill up all the space in the carriages in conformity with the prescribed rules of the company. Each compartment is supposed to afford space for ten passengers while at present even eighteen could be seen flocked in, fourteen sitting very close, and five standing up in a row between the persons seated on either side. What degree of hardship such an overcrowd would inflict especially in rains can better be imagined than described. The inconvenience complained of due to recent changes in the times of trains, and especially caused by discontinuing to run a train that used to touch the station five minutes before 5 p.m. This train used to carry a large amount of passenger traffic and allow the other trains to cope with such as the closing offices in the fort afforded. At present the number of school-boys, off from school at 4-30 p.m., await the arrival of 5-10 train and their number already large, being considerably increased by the advent of employes, causes a regular rush, and a great confusion takes place, often terminating in disputes. It is likely that a number of daily passengers would prefer if no change is forthcoming to use other means of conveyance and even suffer the trouble of going on foot than be subjected to such painful pushes to and fro in the train. It is extremely advisable therefore there should be one more train between 4-40 and 5-10 p.m., as before without which the hardship to which the passengers are subjected will not be removed. If this is not practicable an addition of four carriages to the train would tend to some mitigation of the evil complained of.—Yours, &c.,

B. V. S.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m. on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Massilia brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. W. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Betham, Mr. D. Mowat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duffus, Miss Graham, Master Tagg. Mr. H. S. Walker, Lieut A. Ellersbawk, Lieut-Col H. W. French, Mrs. Tagg and infant, Lieut E. B. Campbell, Baron Von Messon, Mr. D. Morgan, Mr. Tuxford, M. Duffins's ayah, Lieut Smith's ayah, Mr. Harold Hill.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ferard, Mr. M. A. Pryce, Lieut. J. M. Usborne, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. E. W. Oates, Mr. C. R. Elliott, Mr. C. B. La Touche, Mr. P. McIntosh, Capt. and Mrs. F. Mercer, Syed Mahomed Ali, Mr. J. G. Silcock, Mr. C. T. W. Forth, Mr. E. A. Stothert, Mr. R. Hood, Mr. E. J. Parker, Mr. W. L. Brickley, Dr. Moore, Vet.-Surg. Tagg, Major R. C. Temple, Mr. Stranack, Col. Deane, Col. F. J. Home.

For Madras.—Mr. J. H. Merriman, Mr. Cecil Scott, Rev. J. M. Russell, Mr. M. B. Follett, Mrs. Slater's native servant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cowle,

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AT a meeting, on June 15, of the London Chamber of Commerce Council, Mr. W. H. Willan was unanimously re-elected chairman; Mr. F. Blackwell, deputy chairman; and Mr. W. J. Thompson, jun., treasurer. The council confirmed a resolution adopted by the Engineering Trade Section urging the Secretary of State for India to so amend the conditions applicable to the construction of Indian railways as to give greater encouragement to private enterprise and the investment of capital therein.

THE ARREST OF OBJECTIONABLE FOREIGNERS IN BOMBAY.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON BAIL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Oikia Milegeoff, Alter Caufmann, Jay Chansel, Miskke Leff, Volf Saminel, Solomon Moses, and Zeda A. Spaiter were produced before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in consequence of an order for their production in court made by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday last, on the application of Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, to bring them in court under the examination-warrant. The application was made with a view to enable the solicitor to make an application to the court for their release on bail from the jail where they were kept in custody under a warrant, signed by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department. The application was, yesterday, made to Mr. Cooper in consequence of an opinion expressed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran to the effect that the prisoners should apply to the magistrate to bail them out. Mr. Hemming, in making the application, recapitulated the facts of the rule discussed in the High Court on Monday.

Mr. Nicholson, Government solicitor, said that he was present in the court to show reason why the prisoners should not be released on bail.

The magistrate said that unless Mr. Hemming produced the warrants directing the arrest of the foreigners, he could not make any order. Mr. Hemming replied that it was the duty of the Prosecutor to produce them. They had not got them at all. Mr. Nicholson said that Mr. Hemming ought to have summoned the jail superintendent to produce them.

After some discussion the matter was adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Nicholson appeared, for the Crown, to oppose the application, and Mr. Hemming again appeared for the prisoners.

Mr. Nicholson said that it had been held by the court that the prisoners had been legally detained by the authorities, and that the warrants had been properly issued, served, and communicated, and that they had been properly arrested and incarcerated. The Act directed that the prisoners arrested under the warrant should be held in safe custody, which could not be the case if they were liberated on bail. Section 5 enacted that the Governor-General of India in Council might by publishing a notification in the *Gazette of India* extend the operation of the whole or part of the Foreigners Act to such part of British India as they might think fit. Whether the Act or part of it was in force in Bombay was a point which should be determined first. Unless such notification of the Act having been extended to Bombay was produced in support of the application, he submitted that the court had no power to entertain an application of that sort. Even, supposing that such a notification was published, the question arose, what did Section 16 relate to? It ought to be read with Sections 14 and 15 together and be applicable together. If it prohibited foreigners from travelling without a license, then if the foreigner, who had so infringed the law, was arrested, he must be brought up before the magistrate of the district, who should make a report to the local Government on the subject. In the meantime the magistrate might release the prisoner on bail. Mr. Nicholson stated that his Worship was neither the magistrate of the district nor the chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district. He was not even the senior officer under the meaning of the Act. It was true that his Worship exercised powers of criminal jurisdiction, as given by the Code of the Criminal Procedure, whereby the town and island of Bombay was constituted into a district. When once a prisoner was arrested under Sections 3 and 4 by virtue of a warrant by a high Government official, the presumption was that the magistrate could not interfere in the matter. If there was a power, it was doubtful, and under the circumstances it would not be advisable to exercise it in favour of the prisoners. The High Court had held that the warrants were legally issued, and that the persons were not improperly detained in custody. The question then arose, for what purpose were the prisoners released on bail? Was it to withstand the order of the Government which they had defied? If they disobeyed the order what security was there that they would discontinue doing things that were obnoxious to Government? Were they to be admitted to bail for ever and for what purpose? They had refused to obey the orders of the Government, and hence they were arrested. The only course now left to them was to go to the Government with humiliation and submission and pray for their release by undertaking to obey the orders of the Government. Then it would be for the Government to release them or to refuse to entertain their prayer. As regards the statement made by Mr. Hemming that the application for bail to be made to a magistrate was suggested by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Nicholson explained that what the learned Judge really meant to imply was that they might apply either to the magistrate or to the local Government.

Mr. Hemming submitted that the magistrate had under the Act the power to release the prisoners on bail, and if there was any ambiguity in the wording of the Act, it should be construed in favour of the prisoners. He drew his Worship's attention to the fact that the Act authorised the making of an application for bail to the senior officer of the district in the absence of the chief officer. From this it followed there must be some magistrate to go to. It was a matter of personal liberty. If the local Government arrested a man, who had committed no offence, and refused to give any reasons for the arrest then the action of the Government was no whit better than that of the Russian Government where a subject is suddenly arrested and gets no redress at all. Mr. Nicholson asked them to go to the Government. This was simply an appeal from Cæsar to Cæsar. If the Government were right in the matter, then they should not do anything secretly, but make a public enquiry. The Government were throwing obstacles in the way of the prisoners. They were entitled to the traditional liberty under the British rule. This was opposed to the British notion of liberty. India was a free country, and under the belief they came here, simply to find themselves from the frying pan into the fire—from the Russian territory to India. Mr. Hemming submitted that Sections 14 and 15 should not be read together with Section 16, for the wording of the last-mentioned section was that "any person, arrested under the provision of this Act." The section provided that the prisoners should be put to as little inconvenience as possible during their detention. It was asked whether the prisoners were to be released for

THE MIRAJ HOSPITAL.

THE following address was delivered by Rao Bahadur Callian Sitaram Chitray, of Poona, at the opening of the Presbyterian Mission Hospital :—

H. H. Bala Sahib, Chief of Miraj, Dr. Wanless, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am thankful that the Almighty God has spared my life, though I have been a great sufferer from bad health. It gives me great pleasure to be present to witness this interesting ceremony. It is with deep feeling of gratitude that I would acknowledge the kindness received from Dr. Wanless during the last four years. Dr. Wanless is a kind-hearted physician and surgeon, and being a missionary, treats rich and poor alike. His skilful treatment of my case is only an example of the kind and careful treatment given all who come to him. Since the introduction of the good British rule great and many are the improvements in this land, but none of these are more useful than the charitable medical hospitals established by Government. It is true that we had a number of good native physicians, but they were available only to the rich, and their knowledge of anatomy and physiology was not to be compared with that of a doctor of the present day. The science of surgery was not known to them. At the present time, therefore, the charitable dispensaries and hospitals in India may be called the greatest boon to the people of all ranks. Between Poona and Mysore there is not to be found another hospital so large and commodious as that managed by Dr. Wanless. And we do not wonder that his reputation has already attracted great attention to this place. It is true that there is a large and beautiful hospital in Kolhapur, but taking all things into consideration, this new hospital is not second to it. It must not be forgotten also that Miraj has its own charitable dispensary. Under the able management of the late Dr. Trimbuck Sukharam Shirolker it attained the good reputation still maintained under the charge of Dr. Bhatadker. A few days ago a gentleman came to me in Poona, and asked why the missionaries were permitted to establish a charitable institution in Miraj while I was karbhari there. That the missionaries before giving medicines to the patients compel them to attend prayers, and the doctor denounces Hinduism. I asked him why he did not ask the Chief of Miraj, and he answered that he had done so, but Bala Sahib had said that he saw nothing wrong with the doctor. I then told the gentleman that he would not denounce Hinduism though he is a Christian and would not hurt the feelings of any man. As to the prayers if a man did not like them, though there is nothing wrong in them he could go to the State dispensary. Much to my astonishment, the gentleman then said that Dr. Wanless being an M. D. was a clever and good physician and kind to all who came to him. I then informed the gentleman that if the people wanted good medical aid they must attend the prayers, that missionaries will always pray and continue in their faith. For my part I believe that those who would carefully read their Bible would not fail to admire the character of Christ who was a saint like Budha, Tukaram, Rama, &c. The prayers, whether in English or Marathi, or by any sect are to the One Lord of Universe for there is but one God of all. Every one pray according to his faith and training. Can any honest-minded man deny the good works the missionaries have done in this land. How many boys received their education and how many others are now being educated in Wilson's, Xavier's, and other colleges and schools? We must, therefore, be thankful to the missionaries instead of denouncing them, it is true that we meet missionaries who denounce Hinduism and other religions, still on the whole, we must confess that they are doing a great work here. This hospital is an example of this as it will give medical aid to thousands in Miraj and the Southern Mahratta Country. The climate of Miraj being excellent, the sick will always consider this place a sanitarium, as Dr. Wanless understood when he chose this site. I have been thanked by the president of the mission for my interest in its work, but although I have a great personal interest in it, I do not deserve such thanks. These are due only to Bala Sahib, the Chief of Miraj, who is, as all know, an enlightened prince, who takes deep interest in the welfare of his subjects, and has therefore given faithful and kind support to the mission. In conclusion, allow me to again publicly thank Dr. Wanless for his treatment of my case and also for his kindness in inviting me to this interesting ceremony.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE above match was played on Saturday last, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a draw. The scores are :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Banker, c S Mulla, b Engineer	5
Kanga, c Kave, b Daver	17
Kharas, b Engineer	6
E Daver, c S Mulla, b Bottlewalla	50
D Dubash, not out	33
Banaji, not out	13
Ratnagar, Dalal, Setna, Harda, Kharegat } to bat.	
Extras	17
Total	141

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

K D Engineer, b Banker	41
S F Mulla, b Banker	17
K Kharas, not out	38
H Shroff, b Daver	0
Y Thanawala, b Daver	0
S Daver, b Kharas	7
B F Framjee, b Daver	6
N K Patel, not out	4
M Daver, Kave, P S Bottlewalla } to bat.	
Extras	5
Total	118

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. TELEGRAPH CRICKET CLUB.

THIS match was played on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Mahomedan Club :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali N Tyabjee, c Baily, b Pitcher	3
Abba, c Pitcher, b Netscher	23
M B Kazarani, c and b Young	9
Islam Ahmedy, b Netscher	1
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, b Pitcher	22
Shuffi C Tyabjee, c Netscher, b Pitcher	4
Abban, c Perton, b Netscher	0
Haji C Tyabjee, b Netscher	4
Shaik Husein, b Netscher	2
Dawood Nensi, run out	5
A R Mirza, not out	10
Extras	6
Total	89

TELEGRAPH C. CLUB.

R William, b Husein	1
C Anthony, b Abban	3
G Brace, b S Tyabjee	4
Netscher, c Dawood, b Husein	1
D Young, b S C Tyabjee	5
Barry, b Abban	5
Baily, c Abban, b Husein	4
Pane, b Abban	1
Pitcher, not out	5
Perkins, not out	3
Egan, did not bat	0
Extras	5
Total	38

BARONET VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

IN a match played between the above clubs, the former obtained an easy victory by 123 runs. The Baronet Club went in first, and after three hours' play closed their innings for 171 runs with three wickets down. Gagrat carried out his bat for a creditable and well-played 104 (not out). Daruwala also played a very steady game putting 49 to his credit. Both the players went on playing very carefully and freely, and handled all bowlers very roughly, except Kale, who alone was treated with respect. Of the Hindus, Purshotum and S. K. Rao compiled 17 and 9 runs, respectively. The Hindus' innings closed for 48 runs only. Bharucha was dead on the wicket, taking seven wickets for 16 runs.

THE MONSOON.

ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY THE WEATHER.

ON Monday, at about 3 p.m., the prow Soonder Persad, No. 3,225, (tindal Janoo Rama), laden with a cargo of 432 bags of salt from Matunga, to be transhipped on board the s. s. Nawab, was anchored alongside the steamer unloading her cargo. Owing to the heavy weather she became filled with water and sank. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The prow is the property of Mr. Zackeria Joosub.—About a quarter to 9 o'clock, on Monday evening, two large cocoanut palm trees, each about sixty feet long, and a date palm tree, about twenty feet long, were blown down by the force of the wind, and fell close to each other at Walkeshwar Road, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, completely blocking up the road and breaking four telephonic wires and a part of the Government telegraphic post. Police arrangements were made to divert all vehicular traffic, and by 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the road was cleared. —A large gold mohur tree, situated in the compound of the bungalow, belonging to Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, at the junction of Dockyard and Belvedere Roads, was uprooted by the force of the wind, at 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon. The tree in its fall damaged a gas-lamp and obstructed the Dockyard Road. The Engineering Department had it cut down and removed it by 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd July :—Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 3814, dated 21st June, 1894, forwarding the following list of stevedores who hold licenses to work in the Docks and have asked that their licenses may be renewed for one year from 1st July 1894 :—Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, Messrs. R. Sharp and Son, Mr. C. P. Lowjee, Mr. Shaik Dadoo Shaik Currim, Mr. Ahmed bin Mahomed, Mr. Cowasji Jamsetji, Mr. Nensee P. Mahomed. Mr. Dadoo Meya Heeraji, Mr. Bomanji Edulji Ookerji, Mr. Camillo Colonello, Messrs. Tajoo Mahomed and Abdool Currim, and Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co., and recommending that their licenses be renewed.

Resolution.—The twelve licenses should be renewed.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 22nd June, 1894, forwarding an application from the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., requesting that the licensed pilots of their vessels may be allowed to move from their fixed moorings to another berth more convenient to start from after embarking the mails; stating that constant applications are being received for an extension of privileges to those licensed pilots; and recommending that, as there has not been any accident to vessels in charge of these licensed pilots, they be allowed the same powers as one af the Port Trust pilots on board their own vessels, excepting that they should not take up any berth in the harbour amongst the shipping unless that berth has been allotted to them by the Port Department. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee advising that the Port Officer's recommendation be adopted.

Resolution.—The Trustees approve of the Port Officer's recommendation, and the necessary amendments of the Pilotage Bye-laws should be submitted for the sanction of Government.

Read letter from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oodeypore-Chitor Railway, No. 673 R., dated 16th June, 1894, inquiring whether the Trustees will undertake to land and forward the stores of the O. C. Railway, and if so upon what terms and how the stores should be consigned. Read letter to the Engineer-in-Chief, Oodeypore-Chitor Railway, No. 2428, dated 26th June, 1894, intimating that the Trustees are under agreement to perform the work of landing and despatching stores for all State Railways, and as the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway is presumed to be a State Railway, the Trustees will arrange to land and forward all stores imported for it at the rates which are charged to Government. Read letter from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oodeypore-Chitor Railway, No. 752 R., dated 28th June, 1894, saying that the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway is not a State Railway, but is being constructed by the Meywar Darbar under the sanction of Government, and that, as the stores required are being obtained through the Government, he trusts that the Trustees can undertake to land and forward them at the Government rates, but if this arrangement does not suit the Trustees, he enquires at what rates they will do the work.

Resolution.—The Trustees note that the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway is not a State line, but will make no alteration in the terms quoted.

The following papers were laid on the table :—Summary of Bunders, Land, Dock and Port Revenue collected and paid into Bank for June 1894 :—

Bunders and Lands.	Budget Estimates for year 1894-95.	Current Financial Year, 1894-95. Month of June 1894.	Last Financial Year, 1893-94. Month of June 1893.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	1,91,290	8,884	10,471
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	1,74,780	10,741	12,192
Elphinstone Estate	8,81,670	63,968	60,998
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	2,73,700	16,119	17,199
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	30,080	2,950	2,157
Warehouses	1,90,000	19,753	14,404
Miscellaneous Revenue	56,230	4,760	4,822
Total	18,00,750	1,27,175	1,22,243
Wet Docks	23,63,358	2,28,125	2,36,718
Merewether Dry Dock	1,00,000	2,911	6,533
Port Dues, &c.	1,40,550	10,979	10,184
Total	44,13,658	3,69,190	3,75,638
Add Other Items	44,892	911	507
Total	44,58,550	3,70,101	3,76,205
Budget Estimate	....	....	43,32,000
Actuals	....	....	43,31,761

Bunders and Land.	Threemonthsfrom 1st April 1894. Rs.	Three Months from 1st April 1893. Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	60,616	55,915
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	43,957	45,429
Elphinstone Estate	2,26,715	2,18,013
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	68,895	73,095
Esmael Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	9,282	8,912
Warehouses	56,583	42,033
Miscellaneous Revenue	18,795	13,203
Total	4,84,848	4,56,625
Wet Docks	7,83,689	7,34,778
Merewether Dry Dock	21,338	19,070
Port Dues, &c	45,120	42,454
Total	13,35,025	12,52,927
Add Other Items	4,057	1,879
Total	13,39,082	12,54,806

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th June 1894.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1894 to 29th June 1894.	For week ending 29th June 1893.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1893 to 29th June 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	272	15	310
" piloted out of harbour	17	290	22	320
" transported.	10	211	14	257
" attended to.	1	17	1	16
" warped	2	18	1	24

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	7	132	11	151
Victoria Dock	11	127	7	119
Total	18	279	18	270
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	7	148	12	153
Victoria Dock	11	132	6	112
Total	18	280	18	265
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	14	...	15	...
Victoria Dock	9	...	13	...
Total	23	...	28	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	50	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	18
Total	Nil.	68	Nil.	76

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week. No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 30th June 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 30th June 1893. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 30th June 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	..	..	...	5	1,653	5	1,246
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S Fazilka	1	3 ds	4,152	...	...	...	...
S S Setor	1	1 d	1,746	15	41,707	15	37,224
Total	2	4 ds	5,898	20	43,360	20	38,470

THE Russian journals say that the Russian representative to the Court of Leo XIII. will, when actually appointed, bear a different official title, and his credentials will be of altogether a different character and scope to those of an Ambassador or Minister accredited to the European Powers. "Under the sceptre of the Russian Emperor," says the *Novoe Vremya*, "there are many millions of Raman Catholics under the religious tutelage of a large body of clergy who look upon the Pope as their spiritual chief. In virtue of the concordate made by the Emperor Nicholas with Pius IX. the Catholic clergy of Russia and Poland received their instructions and general guidance direct from the Holy See, but the Polish insurrection of 1863 led to the abrogation of the agreement, as it was conclusively proved that the Polish clergy had taken an active part in the political ferment of that epoch. Pio Nono positively declined to admit this charge, and consequently all relations between Russia and the Vatican were for a time broken off. Under the enlightened spiritual rule of Leo XIII. the position is altogether changed. His Holiness has already expressed and reiterated his conviction that any participation on the part of the Polish clergy in political affairs can but prove hurtful to the general welfare and tranquillity of their country.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 30th June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—William James Finch, Secretary of, and acting on behalf of, the Electro Chemical Company, Limited of 117 and 118 Mansion House Chambers in the City of London, for improvements in electrolytic apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium or potassium in solution, and for leading away the products of decomposition; John Henry Rose Harley, a merchant of Calcutta, India, for an improved punkah motor; Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer, Madras Railway, Madras, for working and locking railway switches, and indicating by a signal their exact position, and also for supporting switch heel joints in a simple manner; Beaumont Dixie Crampton Wood, Engineer of Hahaipatha Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri, British India, for a portable hand shearing machine.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary :—William Martin of 7 "Air Cottage," Agra, in British India, Indigo Planter, for "improvements in sugarcane crushing and pressing machines." (Specification filed 7th June 1894); Mir Sultan Mohidin, Tahsildar of Madura, for "Sultan Bucket and Water-lift." (Specification filed 16th June 1894); George Earl Church, Civil Engineer of "Dashwood House," London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12 Church Street, Barrow in Furness, England, for "improvements in the construction of metallic underframes of Railway carriages and wagons." (Specification field 5th January 1894); Thomas Toussaint Watson, Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, for a "Contrivance by means of which punkah frills, purdahs, curtains and cloth like can be deepened and narrowed, or if required removed altogether at a moment's notice." (Specification filed 16th May 1894); Edwin W. Fritchley, Assistant to Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., of Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, for a steel jointed tape. (Specification filed 25th May 1894); John Brown of London, England, Engineer for "improvements in tea rolling machines." (Specification filed 12th June 1894).

The undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act :—Isaac Benjamin, proprietor, The Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, 6 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, for a design of a bedstead.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—George Ashworth and Elijah Ashworth, of the firm of Ashworth Brothers, of the Moss Brook Works, Colleyhurst, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineers, for "improvements in the method of, and in means for attaching the clothing to carding engine flats." (From 27th June 1894 to 26th June 1895); George Westinghouse, Junior, and Frank Moore, both of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, Engineers, for "improvements in drivers' valves for controlling pneumatic brakes in Railway trains. (From 7th August 1894 to 6th August 1895); Gottlieb Daimler of Cannatatt, Wurtemberg, in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improvements in gas and petroleum motor engines. (From 7th August 1894 to 6th August 1895.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888 [or within the further time allowed under section 3, sub-section 4 of the said Act,) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Lassio Chandor's invention for improvements in Lamps. (Specification filed 20th March 1890. William Lautner's invention for improvements in and relating to a new and useful fibre produced from the leaves or needles of the Pinus Australis and other coniferous trees. (Specification filed 27th March 1890; Illius Augustus Timmis's invention for improvements in the electriclighting of Railway trains. (Specification filed 26th March 1890); Dan Ryland's invention for improvements in machines for forming bottles by the pressing or blowing processSpecification filed 28th March 1890); William Lock. Hart Morton's invention for improvements in apparatus for removing loose fibres from the surface of wool packing material. (Specification filed 20th March 1890); James Beresford and Joseph Phillips Bedson's invention for improvements in the reels or spools upon which barbed wire or barbed, pronged or spiked bands or strips of metal for fencing or other purposes are coiled or wound for the purpose of carriage or transport. (Specification filed 19th March 1890; Benjamin Haigh's invention for improvements in stoppers for bottles, jars, and the like. (Specification filed 18th March 1890); Beaumont Richard Harrington's invention for a refuse and excrement incinerator. (Specification filed 22nd March 1890); Lazare Weiller's invention for improvements in the manufacture of metallic alloys or compounds. (Specification filed 25th March 1890). The Penn Lamp and Lighting Company's invention for improvements in oil lamps. (Specification filed 21st March 1890).

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—The sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said inventions. Charles John Geneste's invention for improving the manufacture of indigo from the green or dried plant by the use of certain oxidising agents in the beating process. (Specification filed 30th March 1889); Charles John Geneste's invention for making ammonia for use in the manufacture of indigo. (Specification filed 30th March 1889); James Thorne's invention for improvements relating to lamps or lanterns for Railway or other purposes. (Specification filed 20th March 1889); Thomas Messenger's invention for improvements in machinery for compressing substances into convenient forms. (Specification filed 20th March 1889).

THE TIBETAN "LIFE OF CHRIST."

THE *Daily News* in March last, published particulars of a so-called newly-discovered Tibetan Life of Christ, in which some remarkable versions of New Testament history were given. Reference to these particulars will be found in the *Home News* of March 16 and April 6. It will be remembered that "M. Notovitch, a Russian traveller," alleged that he had found the new "Life" written in Pali in a monastery near Leh. It was supposed to date from 200 A.D.; and the Life, with a translation, has since been published in Paris. M. Notovitch gave circumstantial details about his finding the MS. He had an accident while travelling, and was laid up at the monastery, and thus he found the new "Life of Issa," which he declared was held to be canonical by the Buddhist Lamas. To a recapitulation of M. Notovitch's story, and the leading features of the "Life of Issa," the *Daily News* of Tuesday, June 19, appended the following communication which it has received from a correspondent in Leh, in Cashmere :—

Leh, Ladak, via Srinagar, North India, May 15, 1894.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a notice in your paper (number and date not mentioned) that a certain Nicholas Notovitch, when travelling in Ladak, broke his leg near Hemis Monastery, and was nursed by the monks, who showed him a Pali MS., being "A Life of Issa," a saint much venerated by Tibetan Buddhists. This work proved to be a Life of Jesus Christ, and has been published in a French translation. This information, more than which has not reached me, is rather vague; but I must beg to draw your attention to the following facts :—(1) I have been resident in Leh since November, 1890. Since that time no person named Notovitch has visited Ladak. (2) Scientific visitors invariably call for information of all kinds on the Moravian missionaries, who live close to the garden set apart for the use of travellers. The official record of the mission, extending from 1885 onward, contains many names of such visitors, but the name Notovitch is not to be found. (3) The Hemis Monastery is only twenty miles from Leh. It is incredible that any traveller could have met with an accident and have been nursed by the monks, instead of being brought by an easy road to Leh, where he would have had proper attention at the hands of the medical officer in charge of the British dispensary. I have examined the medical register from 1882 onward without finding Notovich mentioned. (4) Careful inquiry amongst the inhabitants has failed to elicit any information about such an accident having happened anywhere in Ladak within the last twenty years. (5) "Issa" is the Mohammedan name for Jesus, and the Buddhists do not venerate Him in any way at all. (6) The monks assert that their old books were destroyed by the Dogras fifty years ago. Their present books are all new editions. (7) Pali is absolutely unknown in Ladak; not a single person can read the language. The monks could not possibly know what a Pali volume contained, even supposing it to exist. (8) The Hemis Monastery has for the last forty years been frequently visited by Moravian missionaries. The existence of a volume written in a character so totally different from Sanscrit and Tibetan as Pali is could not have remained hidden. Your readers will now be able to form an opinion as to the authenticity of this purported discovery.—I remain, Sir, yours truly, F. B. SHAWE, Moravian Missionary.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SOME STRANGE STORIES.

MISS ALICE QUARRY, writing in the *Argosy*, says :—Those of us who stumble at belief in the supernatural, may find it easier to discuss mysteries when the term super-material is used. Those who are not ashamed to acknowledge that inexplicable things do happen, can claim fellowship with a goodly host. The writer of this paper will relate nothing herein that is not true and absolutely worthy of trust, within presonal experience, or that of well-known and excellent friends.

A clever divine was, for many years, rector of a country parish, and built, for his own convenience, a handsome personage, fitting up therein a library, replete with every literary luxury, and rich in comfortable appliances. Here he, for the most part, lived for a long period, and within those four delightful walls were written the books and pamphlets which eventually raised him to the dignity of a bishop. A new and more stately house became his happy home again, while the parish he had vacated fell into the hands of another. Some years passed. The new vicar of the country parish was one day writing his sermon within the closed doors of the bishop's old library, now more modestly called "the study." He was disturbed by hearing a hoarse, distressed voice exclaiming, "Mary! Mary!" The speaker seemed at his elbow, yet the room had no second occupant; and the double doors shut off extraneous noises. As he looked about in surprise, the call for "Mary! Mary!" came more urgently still. He rose and went to the window. The sun was shining. All was quiet without. No one was in sight. He resumed his work. It did not progress, however. He had hardly taken up his pen when he laid it down again. Drip, drip, drip, as of some liquid slowly flowing disturbed him now. "Rain dropping off the eaves, and I thought it had been fine all the morning!" he muttered, again going to the window. His impression had been correct. The day was glorious, and he could not discover whence or where the dropping came from. Yet he distinctly heard this drip, drip, drip. A little later he learned that, at this same hour, on this very day, his predecessor had committed suicide, under the stress of some sudden brain-pressure: that he had hoarsely called his wife Mary, and that she, alas! had not come to his assistance until the life-blood had drip-dripped away. This most strange occurrence was related direct to the narrator by the person to whom it occurred.

There is a lonely, lovely, darkly shadowed lake in Ireland called Lough Derg, famous alike for good fishing and sudden squalls. My friend went to spend a fortnight with an aunt, whose house was near the water. Her rector lived on the opposite shore. They were all at lunch one wild October day, when the lady looking up from her plate suddenly exclaimed: "Why, there are the C. boys coming up the drive! what a day for them to venture across the lake; and we have eaten up everything!" She left the table, and went to the kitchen to order the hasty preparation of some fresh dish for the coming guests. Her daughter and nephew crossed the room, stood at the window, watching the young men approaching, and commenting upon the habit the elder youth had of swinging his arm as he walked. My friend then went and opened the hall-door to admit these frequent guests, that there might be no delay in their entrance on such a blustering day, the servants being occupied with their mistress, who at this moment came forward from the back of the house. "Well, where are they?" she inqurid, going to the door. "Not here! Oh, I know their tricks! They are hiding round the corner just to make us hunt and feel foolish. They are a pair of scamps!" But they were not round the corner, nor visible any longer in any direction. The home party had finally to conclude that their young friends had changed their minds and given up the purposed visit for some other expedition. However, in a couple of hours, they were horrified to hear of a terrible boat accident. The rector's sons had been rowing themselves across the lake, intending to lunch with their friends, when a sudden squall overturned their boat, and both were drowned.

There is an old town in Ireland still surrounded with walls. It is noted as the centre of a rebellious district. It was also in ancient days a favourite spot for concealing smuggled goods, being insersected with secret passages and underground rooms. Ruined castles and modern abbeys, monasteries and convents abound. It is perhaps as well to make this statement: although it has, so far as we, the leading actors in the matter, are awere, nothing to do with the story. One of our home party was ordained and became the curate of a rich and kind old rector here. A local banker formerly had this house, but was shot dead on his own doorstep in the midst of a Fenian outbreak. Having been nearly a month in residence the curate called one day at the police station to ask that some patrolling should be done outside his dwelling, as runaway knocks annoyed the servant at night. "All right, sir. I'll look after them boys," was the cheerful response. Meeting the constables a few days later, however, the curate reproached them. "I really wish you would come our way sometimes at night," he said. "We are quite tormented. The annoyance goes on up to near midnight." The sergeant stared. "Why, sir," he said, "my men have been about every evening since, and have seen no one. To-night I will put one of them in-doors, if you like. With two outside we are sure to catch them." They did not, however, although the knocking was kept up vigorously. The knocking soon changed its venue, as well as its character. Four bedrooms opened off a small landing. Some frightened person seemed to be within one or another of the rooms, usually within one occupied by the curate's sister and the young domestic, who refused to remain under present circumstances if compelled to sleep alone. The knocking began now on the door with a tone as of one anxious to get out. The urgency and sound of the entreating knocks increased until the noise seemed created by an iron hammer, vigorously used. On opening the door no cause could ever be discovered. Fifteen persons were assembled one night endeavouring to catch the ghost by systematic search, but all in vain. This disturbance would go on until two and three o'clock on some occasions. Soft footsteps were also heard pattering up and down the short, steep stairs, down which also tumbled at intervals cart-loads as of invisible coal or stones. A young policeman fled from the house one night in pallid terror, declining ever again to seek to unearth unearthly enemies. Through it all the young curate and his sister endeavoured to keep a brave heart, even going so far as to hold a service within the walls to exorcise the spirits if spirits they were. He wrote to his predecessor in office, and learned from him that the house had been so uncanny that it was qute too much for him and his wife. They had left the place as soon as possible. While this went on the old rector came down one day on a tour of inspection, certain that he could track the ghost. He could not, but advised the curate to make his sister change her bedroom; as within her present apartment he had visited a former tenant dying a very terrible death. This advice was taken, and undoubtedly when this particular chamber was vacated, the disturbances abated, although the house was never as other houses.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

ON June 20, the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon Lord Kimberley, the Bishop of Peterborough, Sir Horace Davey, Sir Edward Fry, Capt Mahan, of the United States Navy; M. Emile Boutmy, Professor Palmer, of Dublin; Professor Ramsay, of Aberdeen; Professor Middleton; Professor Mendeleff, of St. Petersburg University; and Mr. Francis Galton. The prize compositions were recited in the following order :—

(1) English Essay, "Comparison, Criticism, and Estimate of English Novelists from 1700 to 1850," by Percy F Rowland, B. A., Hertford College. (2) Gaisford Greek Verse, from Shakspere's "Henry IV." Part II, Act 2, by George S Robertson. Scholar of New College. (3) Latin verse, "Capua," by John S Phillimore, Scholar of Christ Church. (4) Stanhope Historical Essay, "The Causes of the Fall of Richard II," by Francis Urquhart, Exhibitioner of Balliol College. (5) Latin Essay, "Queritur de ingenio Alcibiadis," by Percy S Allen, B A, Corpus Christi College. (6) Newdigate, "The Age of Leo X in Italy," by Frank Taylor, Scholar of Lincoln College.

In Convocation, on June 19, the University of Madras was by decree admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University.

In Convocation, on June 19, the statues establishing a final Honour School of English Language and Literature and that uniting the Rowlinsonian Professorship of Anglo-Saxon with the Merton Professorship of English Language and Literature, and creating a new Professorship of English Literature, passed their final stage and became statutes.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

The annual report contains some interesting items. The acquisitions made during the past year include a number of Hittite seals presented by Professor Flinders Petrie, and a valuable series of objects, illustrative of the Mykenean and Primitive periods of ancient Greek art; additional Greek vases have also been obtained.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

GOLD CUP DAY AT ASCOT.

"QUEEN'S weather" favoured "The Cup Day" at Ascot, and did more than make up for the rain on Wednesday, June 20. With propitious surroundings, there is no racecourse in the world like Ascot. Under the brilliant sunshine, and an Italian sky, flecked here and there with gossamer cloudlets, the scene on the lawn was "a dream of fair women and brave men," such as will have left a long-lasting impression on all who beheld it. Dainty toilettes that were positively marvellous productions of the milliner's art were on view, and the lawn itself presented the appearance of a parterre of flowers. Royalty, as is the case on all Cup Days, was largely represented, from the Prince and Princess of Wales downwards. Old racegoers were present who remembered the days when our gracious Queen was wont to bow her acknowledgments when the Gold Cup winner was paraded before the Royal box and in his equine way did her homage. The interest on the occasion was heightened by the return of Her Majesty from Scotland in the midst of the race preparations, no vehicles being allowed during the Queen's advent on the approach to the Castle, above which, from the grey battlement crest of the palace keep, the richly emblazoned drapery of the Royal Standard was floating in the breeze. To return to the dresses of the ladies, there were crepons and silks in all the various hues of blue and green, magenta and cyclamen, petunia and fuchsia; wonderful hats, chiefly a la Imperatrice, adorned by huge masses of flowers which almost rivalled the natural blossoms in beauty. One well-known leader of society wore a shining fabric scattered all over with pink rose buds and forget-me-nots. A striped pink, with festoons of apple green, was hardly less charming, and there were any number of costumes of delicate Surah, in cream and lemon, white and lily green, and a score of other shades, each adorned with appropriate "facings." One lovely robe was a combination of white muslin over a lily green skirt, and another was a coat of rich petunia velvet with pale eau-de-Nil silk looped with black Maltese lace. Laces of many kinds were generally worn, Venetian, Alencon, Brussels, and Honiton, and many old family treasures of this description had been once more brought out. There was as usual an immense variety in the parasols, most of them being either of white or of subdued shades of old gold cream, with mauve bands and red roses and shot silk of hues exquisitely blending as they flashed in the sunlight.

During luncheon, and at intervals throughout the day, the band of the Royal Artillery performed in the beautifully decorated stand on the lawn, which was gay with a profusion of splendid rhododendrons. The tents of the Tiffin, the Bachelors, the Guards, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, White's, the Badminton, the Cavalry, the Grosvenor, the Brighton, the Orleans, and the Staff College Clubs had been freshly decorated with plants and flowers and flags.

Sir Blundell Maple scored in the opening event, the Thirty-first New Biennial, with Gangway (6 to 1 agst), and in the Thirty-second New Biennial, the Duke of Westminster's Grey Leg (7 to 2 agst) atoned for his reverse of Wednesday by beating Mr. T. Cannon's Curzon.

Again the yellow banner of the house of Grosvenor was in the ascendant in the New Stakes, which was Kissing Cup's race (100 to 7 agst). A field of five contested for the Gold Cup. La Fleche won by three lengths from Callistrate, whose presence lent an international spice to the contest. Details :—

The Gold Cup, value 1000 sovs, with 2,000 sovs; second receives 500 sovs and the 3rd 25 sovs; added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, h ft; weight for age. To start at the Cup post and go round once, about two miles and-a-half. Thirty five subs.

Baron de Hirsch's La Fleche, by St Simon—Quiver, 5 yrs, 9st 11lb, (J Watts) 1
M A Abeille's Callistrate, 4 yrs, 9st, (Dodge) 2
Mr T Jennings's Cypria, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb, (Rickaby) 3
Mr J R Bunn's Barmecide, aged, 9st 4lb, (T Loates) 4
Mr J Lowther's Low Moor, 4 yrs, 9st, (M Cannon) 0
(Winner trained by Marsh.)

Betting—5 to 2 on La Fleche, 7 to 2 agst Callistrate, 20 to 1 each agst Barmecide and Cypria, 33 to 1 agst Low Moor.

The Race—After the customary parade the lot reached the post late, and when the flag fell at the first attempt Barmecide made the running at a slow pace, followed by Cypria and Callistrate, with La Fleches slightly taxed to the stand, where Barmecide held a clear lead, which he increased to ten length, after making the bend, Cypria going on second, and Callistrate third, for about half the journey, when La Fleche took fourth place and Low Moor then dropped into the rear. As they pass

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It has long been known that "mountain sickness" is due to a deficiency of oxygen in the air at high altitudes, making the respiratory and organic combustions insufficient to support healthy life. This anoxhæmia is, however, according to Dr. Regnard, not the sole cause of it, because some persons are unattacked, and he shows that fatigue is another factor in the problem. Passengers by railway to the summit of a high mountain would suffer from it were deficiency of oxygen the only cause. Lack of oxygen in the blood and excess of muscular work are the two sources of this disease. To prove it, M. Regnard has enclosed two fowls in a vacuum, one of them being obliged to turn a mouse-mill, the other being idle, and when an exhaustion corresponding to about 10,000 feet of altitude was produced by the air pump, the working fowl began to show all the symptoms of mountain sickness. At a hypothetical altitude of about 14,000 feet it seemed to be dead, whereas the idle fowl was apparently unconcerned, and only began to exhibit the same symptoms as its companion at a rarefaction corresponding to a height of about 24,000 feet. This fowl was all right on being liberated, but the other continued ill for several days. The result is encouraging to tourists on high mountain railways and will be useful to mountain climbers.

Mr. Arthur Harvey, an American naturalist, is one of those who seem to think that Nature is sometimes positively and designedly cruel, and he has given the name of "cruel plant" to the "physianthus albens," an asclepiad, which catches butterflies and moths as in a trap. This Canadian climber flowers in August, and the perfume attracts numerous butterflies, which dip their delicate trunks into the corolla, hoping to sip the nectar, but the trunks are caught between pairs of vegetable pincers in the heart of the flower and held fast. The poor insect hangs from the flower until it dies. According to Mr. Harvey, the plant has no excuse for destroying the butterflies, which are of no use to it, as insects are to the dionea, the drosera, or the grassette of the American prairies. The plant profits by the visits of the butterflies, because those which do escape from the trap carry away the pollen and produce cross-fertilisation. Against the sheer cruelty theory, which one is disposed to doubt, it should be said that Mr. Charles Armstrong has pointed out that the plant is not a native of Canada, but has come from Brazil, where the butterflies are much stronger than in Canada, and like humming-birds are able to withdraw their suckers from the trap, and transfer the pollen to other flowers. The alleged cruelty is, therefore, perhaps a mere accident of transplantation.

The "cnicus discolor" is another Canadian cruel plant which secretes a viscous humour in its heart and catches numerous insects with it. Apparently the gum not only limes them, but renders them torpid. The dead insects do not seem to nourish the plant in any way, and the true "raison d'etre" of the secretion is a mystery.

The experiences of a drowning person, to which we referred the other day, are paralled by those of Mr. W. K. Moorehead, a Chicago geologist, who was buried alive while excavating a mound of the mound builders in Ohio. He had gone too near the bank of earth, which was about 16 feet high, in order to examine a bone which had been laid bare, and the landslip overwhelmed him. He fell on the ground with his head resting a little above his feet, and suffered little beyond a sensation of strong compression due to the weight of the earth over him, which pressed the buttons of his light costume into his skin, and caused his watch-chain to mark his body. He felt as if the skin of his brow were cut, but this was an illusion caused by the pressure of the soil on his straw hat. A knife in his pocket seemed to burn into his flesh, and finally his backbone seemed slowly to break. In a short time, however, he became insensible to pain, though still able to think. His thoughts succeeded each other like flashes of lightning, and related to the past, the future, and his home. He did not think of his condition, except to wonder if he would be able to breathe when he was taken out of it.

A curious recollection came to him. He remembered having read that during the American Civil War, wives had been known to bury their husbands under piles of sand or ashes to keep them from service with the army, and given them air by means of tubes going to their nostrils, and it occurred to him that it must have been difficult to breathe under the circumstances. He considered whether it was possible at all, and tried to move his hand, even his finger, but failed. He could not lift his chest, and the only part of his body he could move was his lower jaw, which the clods permitted to be done. He remembered how warm the earth before his face had become when the breath was pressed from his lungs. He kept his mouth shut to exclude the earth, but after a time it opened in spite of him, and two pieces of clay entered, and caused him a horrible sensation in trying to eject them. He was afraid of being stifled. Then he felt that he was lost, and became indifferent.

Meanwhile, the workmen were digging him out, and a shake of the earth over him gave him hope. Something struck him on the head, and seemed like a red-hot iron. Then the earth was cleared from his face and eyes; but the workmen stopped a little, and the pressure on the rest of his body drove the blood to his head, and swelled the veins so that he was afraid they would burst. Moreover he could not breathe yet, because the thorax was still compressed by the soil. Luckily the workmen had sense enough to continue the work of uncovering him. He never lost consciousness, and as they carried him away he saw a little wild yellow canary sitting on a spray, and heard it sing. As the bird flew off, he fancied that he was flying after it, and perching on one twig or another just as it did. The sky seemed of a different colour than usual, it also seemed grander, and the country more beautiful, and he was so much affected by the spectacle as to shed tears. The workmen rubbed his limbs, but he felt nothing, and it was several days before he recovered himself. Mr. Moorehead has ever since felt a strong aversion to caves, mines, and banks of talus; and his dreams are often about the accident and his sensations at the time. The layer of earth over him was only about three feet thick.

As we have already mentioned in this column, M. D'Arsonval, the French electrician, has advised the use of friction and artificial respiration in the case of persons shocked to death by electricity or electrocuted, to employ the American word. A remarkable confirmation of his ideas on the subject has occurred at the St. Denis electric light station, where a man putting up a telephone wire accidentally brought the latter into contact with an electric light wire, and was apparently killed by the shock of the current, which had a difference of potentials of 4,500 volts and a frequency of 55; that is to say, it was an alternating current of high pressure. Some minutes passed before the current was cut off, and the man, who was sitting astride a bracket, had to be removed from it, so that it was half-an-hour before the artificial respiration could be applied. Nevertheless, in two hours afterwards he was able to speak, and with the exception of a few burns, is now none the worse for his curious experience.

M. Stephan, director of the Observatory of Marseilles, has published a paper on the mistral, the cold, dry, northerly wind of Provence, which is as much or more dreaded than our spring east winds. It is caused by the worm moist winds of the west and north of France going towards the Gulf of Genoa and the south, when there is a depression there. In doing so they are cooled and dried in passing over the central plateau, and confined by the Alps, Cevennes, and Pyrenees, so as to overflow Provence and the Riviera. The mistral brings pure and serene skies and cool weather, but when it is violent it blights vegetation, drying the young shoots and leaves, and by promoting evaporation of the skin produces a disagreeable cold sensation. Nervous persons are affected by it in a special manner. We may add that it also affected the electrical siphon recorder instrument of Lord Kelvin at the Marseilles station of the Eastern Telegraph Company very injuriously, and special means had to be employed to remedy the evil, and enable the work to be carried on. This drawback, however, has been overcome by a recent improvement in the apparatus.

A case of ball lightning has been observed in the post office of Oderberg, in Prussia. The "Zeit fur Elektrotechnik" states that during a violent thunder-storm a telegraph post about 1,600 yards from the office was struck by lightning, and at this moment three clerks sitting round a table in the office saw, a few inches above the table, a ball of fire as large as a man's fist, of blinding brilliance, which immediately exploded with a loud crack, but did no damage. One observer said that the ball descended from the ceiling and rebounded from the table.

A fine example of an auroral band was seen by Miss Alice Porter at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on May 9th last, about 9-30 p. m. The band was in the form of an arch of white or yellowish light, spanning the sky about 15° or 20° south of the zenith. On the west it rested on a mass of dark cloud, and on the east it tapered to a point before meeting the horizon. Its width from the western base to the apex was about 2°, and the stars were seen shining through it. Half-an-hour earlier there had been slight auroral outbursts.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD, & Co., Purveyors under the Royal Warrant, over a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

'ARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
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OF
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NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
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Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
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Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
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THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
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"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
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"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
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Manufactured by
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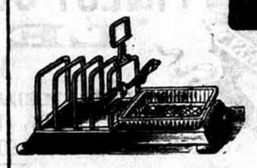

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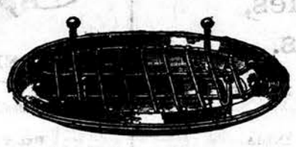

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TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.
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